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The China Mail.

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June 17, 191, Temperature 84.

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1920.

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The B. V. D. Underwear
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WINE MERCHANTS.

TEL. No. 676.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

FAMOUS GUARDS NOT TO BE DISBANDED.

LONDON, June 15.
In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. Winston Churchill stated that there was no intention to disband the Irish or Welsh Guards—(Cheers)—as long as they were able to maintain recruiting so as to preserve the national character of the regiment, but the maintenance of five regimental headquarters required careful study and it might be advisable to reduce them to three or establish one joint record office. Anyhow care would be taken to balance considerations of economy against sentiment and tradition. Replying to Mr. Glyn, Mr. Churchill stated that the question of making a change in the Scots Guards had never been raised. It had been suggested that the Irish Guards should be brigaded with the Scots Guards.

H. R. F.

JERVIS BAY, June 14.
The Prince of Wales, en-route to Sydney, landed at Jervis Bay, the Dartmouth of Australia, receiving the warmest welcome.

SILVER SLIDES.

LONDON, June 13.
The cash price of silver fell yesterday 5½ pence an ounce to 44.1 4, the lowest since March 1918, due to considerable offers of silver from China and the continent and the fewness of buyers.

EXCHEQUER RETURNS.

LONDON, June 16.
The exchequer returns for the period April 1 to June 12 show receipts at £272,472,130 and expenditure £251,916,575. In the corresponding period of last year the receipts were £151,743,550 and expenditure £346,459,131.

DEMPEY'S TRIAL.

SLACKER ALLEGATIONS FLOORED.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.
The trial of Jack Dempsey on a charge of evading the military service draft resulted in a verdict of not guilty.

THE ARMY.

LONDON, June 16.
A White paper detailing the army estimates for 1920 shows the peace establishment of the Territorial Army at £26,000 and the war establishment 381,000. It also shows the distribution of the Army as follows: Home 150,000, Colonies 15,000, Rhine 16,000, Constantinople 21,000, Egypt 30,000, Palestine 22,000, Mesopotamia and North West Persia 70,000.

COTTON.

INCREASED PRODUCTION WANTED.

LONDON, June 16.
The annual report of the British Cotton Growing Association contains encouraging details of the Association's activities but emphasises the urgency of extending the cotton growing areas of the Empire, especially in view of the decline in production and the increase in consumption of cotton in the United States. The Association dealt with 30,881 bales of cotton in 1919, compared with 29,190 in 1918 and 48,087 in 1915, whereas after the results of the war began to be felt but the value in 1919 was a record, namely nearly 1½ million sterling.

ITALIAN CABINET.

ROME, June 15.
Signor Giolitti has been invited to form the new Cabinet.

THE KRASSIN MISSION.

LONDON, June 15.
It is stated that the Belgian and Japanese Governments have decided to join the British conversations with Krassin.

THE SOUTH ELECTION.

LONDON, June 16.
The bye-election at Louth, where activities were interrupted by a disaster on May 20 resulted as follows:
Winningham, Independent Liberal, 9,859.
Turner, Coalition Unionist, 7,354.

CRIMES AT PRE-WAR RATES.

"Drunkness," a London magistrate is reported as observing, "seems to be on the increase in this district. I shall double the fines for it until I see some signs of improvement."

"There is room for much doubt whether any improvement will be seen as a result of the threat, but the announcement raises one still more interesting point that does not seem to have occurred either to the crime controller or to his customers," says the Manchester Guardian. "Even if the price of misdoing were doubled, it would still, as expressed in terms of the depreciated sovereign, mean that the culprit was getting off more cheaply than he would have done in 1914 for the same offence."

"The fact of the matter is that the wages of sin—that is to say, of the smaller sorts of sin that are habitually corrected by a police court fine—are about the only kind of wages that have not received a severe overhauling in the light of the increased cost of living. Everything else goes up in price, even such apparently immovable things as

the fee for an automatic machine or the charge for taking a punt through a Thames lock. But the wicked citizen can go his way to answer a summons at the local police court with the cheering reflection: "Your crimes will cost you less—as long as he can restrict them to proportions that will not bring down on him that awkward and irreducible judgment" without the option of a fine.
"This is not at all as it should be, for there are two obvious objections to having the controlled price of misbehaviour fixed at an uneconomic figure. In the first place, it may encourage misbehaviour, tired of paying double for every other commodity, the most reputable citizens might adventure into minor crime on discovering that here, at any rate, was something that had not gone up in price. Secondly, if minor criminals are contributing less to the general support of the judicial system, honest citizens must be contributing more, which is obviously unfair. The cost of running an efficient police court for the benefit of casual and regular customers has certainly increased, if only by the rise in policemen's wages that was given last year. Yet the offender still gets his crimes at the old price."

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 3 6½.
To-day's opening rate 3 6½.
On June 17, 1919 3 6 15 16.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

GERMAN ARMY.

LONDON, June 15th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George said that in a statement on May 10th, the Inter-Allied Commission of Control estimated the strength of the German Army at 270,000 by June 10th. The German wireless station has officially issued a statement that the army has been reduced to 200,000, and that the forces in the neutral zone have been reduced to ten battalions of five squadrons with one battery. This information has not been checked by the Inter-Allied Commission, but there is evidence to show that there has been considerable reduction of the army in the past month. The German Government has issued orders for the disarmament of unauthorised reserve formations, but it is still proving for permission to retain the armed constabulary.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

BERLIN, June 14th.
Herr Trimborn, the leader of the Centre Party, has accepted the task of forming a Cabinet.

BERLIN, June 14th.
Herr Heinze has informed the President that he is unable to form a Cabinet, owing to the Majority Socialists, refusing to participate in a coalition with the People's Party.

VIOLENT THUNDERSTORMS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 13th.
Violent thunderstorms, travelling at the rate of 50 miles an hour, swept England from Folkestone to Liverpool. Floods have been reported from numerous localities. Considerable damage was caused by fire and lightning in London and elsewhere, and there were several fatalities.

COMPOSITORS' STRIKE.

LONDON, June 13th.
No evening papers appeared in Manchester or Liverpool yesterday owing to the strike of compositors, who are refusing to work overtime, in order to enforce the demand of £1 per week increase in wages.

THE MOSUL OUTRAGE.

BAGHDAD, June 14th.
The Arabs suffered very heavy losses in attacking convoys between Sergat and Mosul. We had practically no losses. Cavalry encountered 300 raiders at Taurayah, killing 33. Armoured cars killed the others. The column has reached Telfair for carrying out punitive operations.

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, June 14th.
The Right Hon. Henry William Forster, ex-Financial Secretary to the War Office, has been appointed Governor-General of Australia.

UNREST IN IRELAND.

LONDON, June 14th.
Sinn Fein and Labour organisations are embarking on a campaign in mid-Ireland for the Dublin railway strikers. It has been decided that in the event of the strike continuing they should make a ten per cent. levy upon farmers, also levies upon shopkeepers and other classes in the community.

DEFEAT OF WHITE ANTS.

The system at one time nearly always a tried and still frequently met with was that of raising the building exposed to the ravages of this pest a few feet above the ground by means of steel uprights, to each of which was attached a metal cup completely encircling the support. These cups were filled with some noxious liquid, such as paraffin, which had the effect of entirely insulating the building. Evaporation and the formation of a film of dust frequently negated these precautions and was the cause of permitting the ant an entrance. Further attention was drawn to the subject and other methods investigated. The use of uprights of timber suitably treated with liquid poisonous to the ant, and then creosoted proved fairly successful, but the good results from this method were proved to be not altogether permanent.

Careful study of the habits and anatomy of the ant was then made with a view to solving the problem, and it was found that by inverting the cup already mentioned and grinding the edges to a sharp finish an impassable and permanent obstacle was offered to the white ant, the articulation of its body being of such a nature that the sharp edges rendered negotiation of the cup impossible, and with every attempt a fall to the ground was inevitable.

"WALLA-WALLAS" double-wood the harbour but never double-wood you. Phone No. 2516.

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— SPECIALIST IN HEADWEAR —

— SUN HATS —

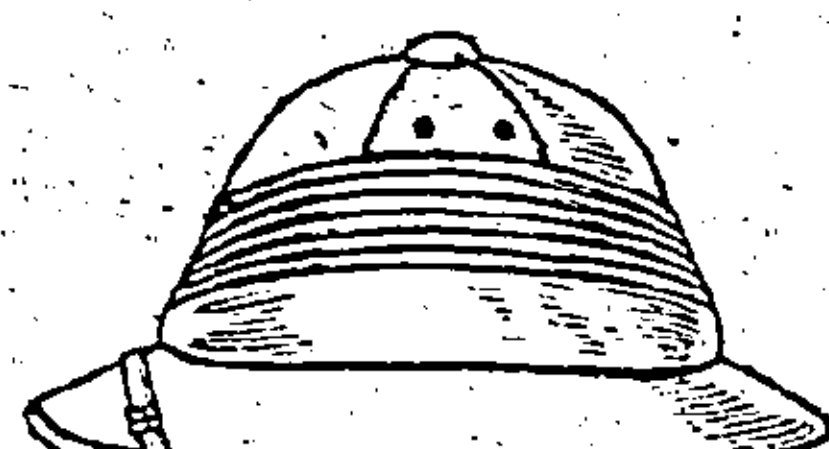
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Quality, Variety, Perfection.

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Tailoring Department - 1, 3 & 5, Chin Lung Street.

Phone 928.

CABLE "BONTON."

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INDIAN
"SCOUT MODEL"

HAS ARRIVED.

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ALEX. ROSS & Co

25, DES VOEUX ROAD, GARAGE KOWLOON

TEL. 27 TEL. 147

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LD.

beg to give notice that after the 30th June, their prices will be NETT and liable to alteration in harmony with the fluctuations in Exchange.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1920.

THE HANDLEY PAGE

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Hongkong

HAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.
Public Auctions—Undersigned have received instruction
to sell by Public Auction,
onSATURDAY, June 19, 1920.
Commencing at 11 a.m.
in their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.A Large Quantity of Wines
and Spirits.Comprising:—
do Australian Hock.
do Claret "Medoc."
do Champagne "Duc de
Monaco"do Champagne "Charles
Heidsieck"do Peppermint,
do Salamander Cognac, 3 stars,
do Burgundy,
do Sherry (various brands),
do Dry and Old Tom Gin,
do Old Blend Gin.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

A large quantity of the above
will be sold under reserve.Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.Messrs. LAMMERT BROS. are
instructed to sellthe Steamship
"JEHANGIR"now lying in the Harbour of Hongkong,
under an
Order of the CourtBY
PUBLIC AUCTION
onMONDAY,
the 28th day of June, 1920, at
3 o'clock p.m.IN ONE LOT
At their Auction Rooms, in Duddell
Street.The ship is a British ship registered
at Hongkong of 5206 tons Gross and of
360.71 Registered Tonnage and was
built by W. Deane and Brothers,
Dumbarton.For particulars to view apply to
Messrs. Lammert Bros., the Auctioneers.
For further particulars
Apply to
Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES
& MASTER,
Princes' Building,
or to
Messrs. LAMMERT BROS.,
The Auctioneers,
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Tel. 254.W TO AVOID INFANTILE
AILMENTS.When there are diseases prevalent in
the season, it is the most dangerous to
infants and so Great Care must be
taken in feeding them with proper
food otherwise they would give their
Mothers a lot of trouble. To avoid
the trouble to feed them with LACTOGEN
which resembles human milk.
It is easily digested and promotes
healthy appetite. It keeps the infants
thriving and free from all infantile
ailments.

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Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China,
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Telephone Nos. 123 & 223.Just arrived
a large assortment of
FILTERS
1 & 2 Gallons up to 4 gallonsC.E. WARREN & CO., LTD.
Nos. 20 & 22 Des Voeux Road Central.
Established 1890

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A New Supply ofWAR and ARMISTICE
STAMPS.

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NEW EUROPE

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CATALOGUES and ALBUMS

for sale.

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P.O. Box 620. Hongkong.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

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OHERRY & CO.,

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Telephone No. 481.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

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THERAPION No. 3

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THERAPION No. 5

THERAPION No. 6

THERAPION No. 7

THERAPION No. 8

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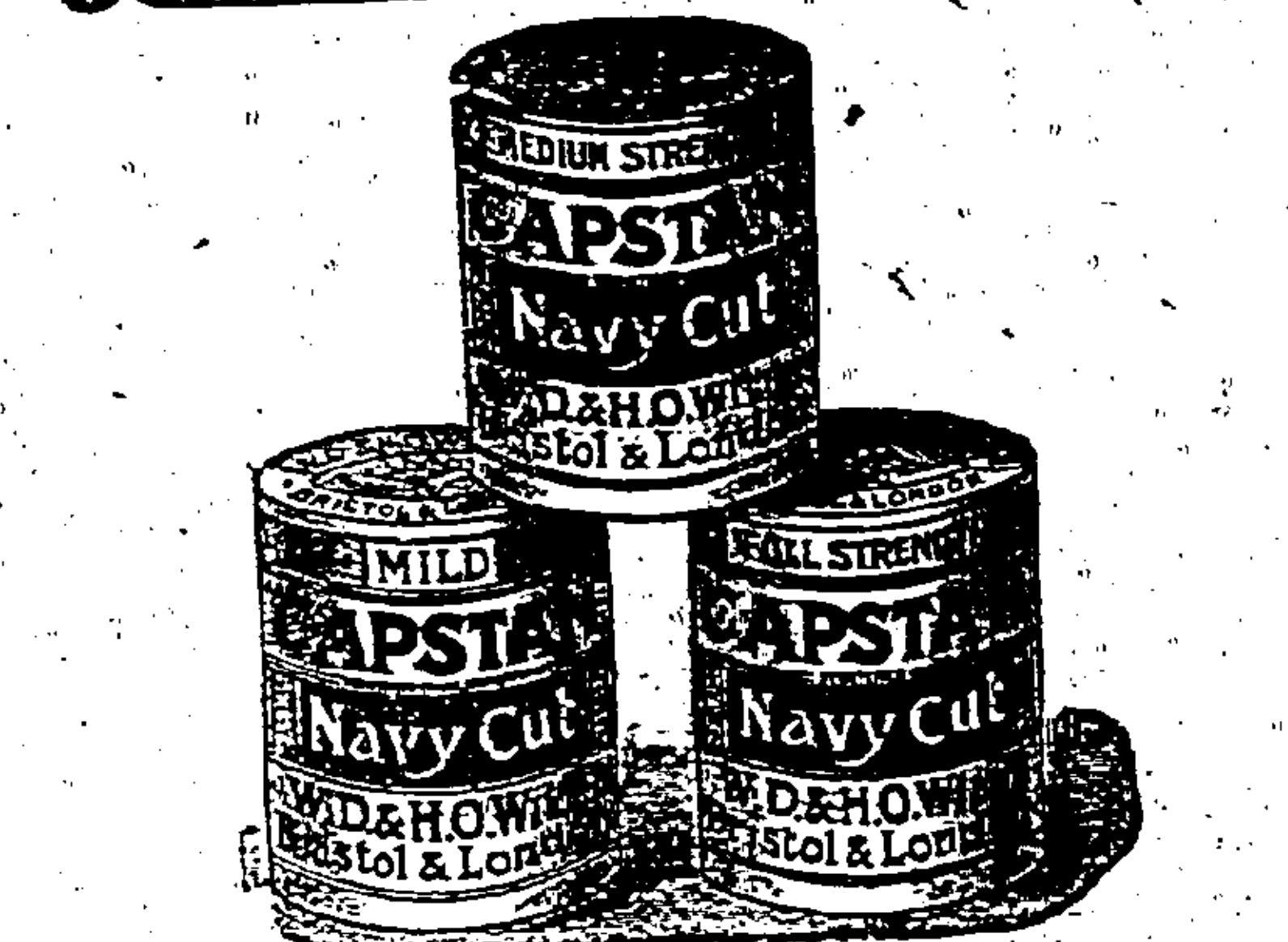
"LEADING THE WAY"

"CAPSTAN"

MIXTURE

"THE SKIPPER'S FAVORITE"

W. D. & H. O. WILLS.
BRISTOL and LONDON.



This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

"IF I STARTED LIFE
AGAIN."VIEWS OF A FAMOUS
COMEDIAN.

The question, "What would you do if you started life again?" which The Globe submitted to several well-known people, brought the following interesting and amusing reply from Mr. W. H. Berry, the comedian, playing in "Who's Hooper?"

The trouble about being a "funny man" is that you are expected always to be funny. But then this is not a question of "Would I rather be something or somebody else?" but "What would I be if I started life again?" So, having said that I should probably be "W. H. Berry" once again. But would I be "Berry," the man who makes the people laugh as an actor?

Well, if I started life again and was allowed my past experience as a guide, I might certainly be an actor, but I'd try to be the author of "Who's Hooper?" "Charlie's Aunt," "When Knights Were Bold," the Gilbert and Sullivan operas, and all the funny plays ever produced, and ultimately arrived in their elderly years, at a state of mind which resembled Plato's for beautiful calm and profound serenity.

I remember a small boy of my acquaintance who tried quite a number of jobs, and found that they all meant hard work. That didn't please him at all, so he gave up trying to do things (as everything meant effort), and he sat one day on a high stool and put on a solemn air and said "Ha!" when his mother spoke to him.

When at last he was willing to unburden his soul he told his family circle that he had discovered that he had to work to do anything in this world, so he had now determined to be a philosopher. I left him sitting on his high stool, and for all I know he may be sitting there now.

WHAT ACTORS COULD TELL. I don't think that work ever killed anyone, but I have often wondered why actors do not die off in batches and leave their memoirs for a suffering world to read and digest.

They could tell the public what they felt when they played the heavy villain or the light comedian on a hot matinee day to a half-empty house, and they could tell the producer or the stage manager

what they thought of him without having the fear that he would come round to their dressing-room and interview them with a chopper.

Yes, if I started again I'd start. So would my friends and relations—with a start of a different kind. I'd give myself a few minutes to discover who was Hooper and who was Berry, and then I might go and play the heavy villain in a revue—if there was nothing else to do.

Seriously, however, I agree with Bishop Welldon when he says that he would probably return to what he is doing now; and I agree with Mr. De Vere Stapole when he says that youth is the thing.

YOUTH. A funny man has always to be youthful, and most men take to their calling because they have a natural bent in that direction. Now assuming that I could start again, I'd start very young and keep young, and I'd think young, with the result that all my gags and jokes would be young and the box office manager wouldn't be able to lift the money from the crowds round his window for laughing at the gags I was about to pull off. If I could make a box office man laugh I'd be happy.

I was once asked what I would do if all theatres and places of entertainment were closed permanently, and I replied that I should like to be the driver of one of the old horse omnibuses, because they are extinct.

ONE GOOD THING

To be Thankful for To-Day.

There is one thing that thousands of people have to be thankful for in these harassing days, when money flies quicker than ever. Rheumatism used to be the lot of everyone over fifty. People thought there was no escape from the painful complaint; and, of course, younger people suffered from it too. Things are far better now in this respect.

Science has discovered that rheumatism is not brought on by damp and exposure alone. If your blood is free from rheumatic poison you can smile at wet weather or cold winds. For your blood will free itself from the acids which cause rheumatic pains. If it is itself pure and abundant. But if your blood is impure it is unable to throw off the poisons of the disease, and then you feel the agonies of rheumatism in your muscles and joints. Dr. Williams' pink pills are the most direct treatment for rheumatism because they enrich and purify the blood so that it is able to do its work thoroughly.

People of all ages in many parts of the world are telling how they rid themselves of rheumatism through the rich red blood made by Dr. Williams' pink pills. Old people need not have rheumatism and younger ones soon get free from it when they start a course of three pills. The best time to begin is to-day; go to any druggist, or send \$1.00 for a bottle. (35¢ for six) to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. 68 Becholes Road, Shanghai.

Of special interest is the little health guide offered free to every reader who sends a postcard request for a copy to the above address.

ANCIENT FOUNTAIN.

AN INDIAN DISCOVERY.

MAHARATTA PRINCES' PALACE.

The biggest fountain in India has lately been discovered in the old City of Poona, after archaeological excavations. The Palace of the Brahmin Peshwas, who were *de facto* heads of the Maharatta Confederacy in India in the 18th century, is the scene of the discovery. Since the burning down of the Palace building within the walls in the year 1840, it was converted into a parade ground for the police, and mud huts were constructed within the walls to accommodate the police. Some 30 or 40 years after the fire the police lines were abandoned and a court building was erected on the plinth of the old Palace, and it is used as such even now. Recently it was proposed to convert the large grounds within the walls into a public park by demolishing the plinth and other remains of the old Palace, while the court buildings were to be utilised as an industrial museum. About a year back the place attracted the attention of Sir George Lloyd, Governor of Bombay, who evinced a personal interest in the matter, and it was decided to clear and remove the debris.

The Archaeological Department took the work in hand, and as the result an elaborately laid-out garden has been discovered all round the plinth of the Palace. One side of this old garden, says the *Allahabad Pioneer*, consists of three terraces at different levels, with fountains and reservoirs after the fashion of the celebrated Shalimar Gardens of Kashmir and Lahore. The entire system of fountains and reservoirs is connected by well-made pipes and ducts of pure copper. On the top of the plinth an enormous fountain, circular in shape and fashioned after a lotus flower, was discovered. This is by far the biggest fountain ever discovered in India, and contains more than 200 different jets original in its nature, and is not a degenerate "understudy" of later Moghul Art, as supposed by historians. It is hoped that the remains of the Peshwa's Palace will be maintained as a protected ancient monument, so that future visitors to Poona may have a chance of seeing an important object of admiration.

Two new launches are being built for the "WALLA-WALLA" fleet. Phone No. 3515.

NOTICES.

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Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

HEALTH against SICKNESS.

By taking our "ROOSTER BRAND" MACARONI, PASTA STARS, EGG-NODDLES, VERMICELLI, or other kinds of Soap Stuffs REGULARLY you will have no complaint of any kind of sickness, as all our Products being manufactured from Flour of the Best Quality and under the most Sanitary Method can be easily digested and give you GOOD HEALTH & STRENGTH. Large quantities have been exported to various parts of the World. Your esteemed Orders will receive our prompt and careful attention. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies.

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Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS for Summer
Latest Style.Prices to suit all purses.
POHOOMULL BROS.
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THE RNPULSE BAY HOTEL,

J. H. TAGGART,
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15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
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KING EDWARD HOTEL

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ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting
European Bath and Sanitary Fixings, Hot and Cold Water System
throughout. Best of Food and Service.
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Recently renovated and refurnished, electric light and fans throughout
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision
of the proprietor. Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to
families on application to
Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add.: "PALACE"
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

CARLTON HOTEL.

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ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes
walk from the Banks and Central District. 48 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine,
scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on
application to the Proprietor. Launches meet Passenger Boats.
Telegraphic Address "CARLTON"
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ICE CREAM

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Fudge, Swiss, Vanilla, Chocolate

Home-Made Assorted Chocolates

Herb's, Kettle's, and Borden's

Chocolates, "Star" Chocolates

Almond Chocolate, "Star" per lb.

Imperial Cocoa, 25¢ per lb.

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TELEPHONE ORDERS FILLED.

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Successor to

the late ELEN TENG.

14, D'ARQUILLA STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

*Communion Room.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

14, Macleay Street, N.S.W.



Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.
Telegraphic Address
"MEXICO" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned), on

FRIDAY,

June 18, 1920, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
(Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of Sale).

Also
Miscellaneous goods.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 16, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

TUESDAY,

June 22, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A Small Consignment of
WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.

Comprising:—

Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Double Bed Sheet, Battenberg and Drawnwork Bedspreads, Table Covers, Crochet and Drawnwork Doilies, Table Cloths, Linen Damask Serviettes.

Also

A few lots of Bellow Valises, Kit Bags, Suit Cases, and Attache Cases.

And

Two Pairs Prismatic Binoculars.
(All new goods and in small lots.)

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

TUESDAY,

June 22, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTEADS, TEAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, &c., &c.

comprising:—

Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, and Chairs, Washstands, &c., (fumed Teakwood);

boards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, &c., Dinner Service, Crockery and Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, Carpets, &c.

Also

2 Pianos, 1 Enamelled Bath, 1 good Bedstead, and

One Upright Grand Piano by Wm. Knabe & Co.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 16, 1920.

(For Account of the Concerned), on

THURSDAY,

June 24, 1920, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

Just arrived per Kamo Maru from London.

Paris Cotton Collet Lace Curtain, Sheets, Embroidered Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Cushion Covers, Bath Sheets, Cotton Towels, Dusters, Glass Cloths, Table Cloths and Serviettes, &c.

Also

Several Lots of Ladies' and Children's Canvas Shoes (Leather Soles).

About 300 yds. Mosquito Netting, Several Rolls of Lace Curtain, Netting, Quilts, &c.

And

About 100 dozen Tennis Balls.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 16, 1920.

INTIMATIONS.

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

WE have installed an additional TELEPHONE and clients can now ring up No. 482 or 5552.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB

THE EXTRA GYMKHANA MEETING OF THE SEASON will be held at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, commencing at 4 p.m.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, June 14, 1920.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

SATURDAY, June 19th.

TEA DANCE from 4 to 7 p.m.

DINNER DANCE from 8 p.m.

SUNDAY, June 20th.

ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS during

TIFFIN and AFTERNOON.

FLYING

SUNDAY, June 20th.

(Weather permitting)

Commencing at 2.30 p.m.

Tickets for flights and full particulars may be obtained at the Hongkong Hotel Main Office, or at Repulse Bay Hotel.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

A COMPLETE AERATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

The Machines are made by Messrs. Bratby & Hinchliffe, Ltd., Manchester, and guaranteed in perfect working order. This complete plant will turn out 2,400 dozen aerated water per day.

KWONG SANG HONG LTD.,
P. O. Box 380, Hongkong.

TAIYO & CO.

(JAPANESE)
BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE TO ORDER.
No. 24, Wyndham St.



A few lots of Bellow Valises, Kit Bags, Suit Cases, and Attache Cases.

And

Two Pairs Prismatic Binoculars.
(All new goods and in small lots.)

Terms:—Cash.

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boards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, &c., Dinner Service, Crockery and Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, Carpets, &c.

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And

About 100 dozen Tennis Balls.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 16, 1920.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS & INSERTIONS, \$1. PREPAID.

Each additional word & Cents for 5 insertions.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A LADY TEACHER to give private tuition to a girl 10 years old, five times a week—in ordinary school course of studies. Apply Box 1206, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

TO LET.

TO LET.—A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings.

LOST.

LOST.—At the Park a small Black & White JAPANESE POODLE. Answers to the name of "TODDIES." Finder will be Rewarded. Box No. 1200, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

LOST.—A Black and White FOX-TERRIER PUP age 6 months. Any one returning same to Charter House, 17 Park Road, will be Rewarded.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mr. LAH VEN KEE, to sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY),

June 18th, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios from Sung to Ming Dynasties and Kanghi to Towkwong periods comprising:—

5-coloured, 3-coloured, blue and white bowls, plates, vases, incense burners, figures, pictures, snuff bottles, ornaments, flower pots, screens, plaques, etc., etc.

Very fine gold inlaid bronze vase, Sung.

Very fine green jade incense burner.

Very fine celadon vase, Sung.

Very fine white "Goddess of Mercy," Ming.

Very fine jade inlaid pictures, Kinslung.

Also

A Few Pieces of Soochow Redwood Ware.

N. B. The Undersigned will give a 2-weeks guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.

On view from Wednesday, the 16th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 11, 1920.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 37½ lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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GENERAL MANAGERS.

NEW YORK'S LEADING HOTELS

JOHN McE. BOWMAN, PRESIDENT

COMMODORE	BILTMORE
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This group represents every type of first-class hotel, all of which are centrally located.

BATH TUBS.

SANITARY GOODS
BATHROOM FITTINGS
AND ALL KINDS OF
GLASS AND MIRRORS.

LYSON COMPANY,
Tel. No. 5552, 25A, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

PROHIBITION IN U.S.

THE STATUTE AND DEFINITION OF INTOXICANT.

THE DEFINITION.

The Washington correspondent of *The Observer* writes:—

If England wishes to profit by America's experience, she is able to do so in connection with the effort now under way to bring prohibition to Great Britain. Granting the merits of some degree of prohibition—and America is overwhelmingly satisfied that it has many merits—the fact remains that the manner in which it has been brought about in America leaves much to be desired. The interests opposed to prohibition in America never supposed that prohibition could be achieved. The consequence of this state of mind was that they maintained an attitude of bitter opposition to the end, with the result that prohibition came in America in a more drastic way than is desirable. If the distilling and brewing interests and the other interests opposed to prohibition had been intelligent enough to see the end coming, and if they had been wise enough to compromise, we would now have been in a better position.

It would have been possible at any time during the past ten years to compromise on a basis of eliminating or drastically restricting the sale of brandy, whisky, and other liquors carrying a high percentage of alcohol; and permitting the sale of beer and light wines, in which the percentage of alcohol is so low as not to be in a practical sense intoxicating. But the liquor interests held out stubbornly to the end. The result was that the bitterness against them reached such a point that in the final legislation America adopted an act which prohibits the sale of any drink containing more than one half of one per cent. of alcohol. It is generally agreed among those who are not fanatic on the subject that we would have done much better to fix the statutory definition of an intoxicating liquor at something like four per cent. of alcohol.

THE DEFINITION.

In Great Britain, of course, you do not have the complexities occasioned by our system of a written Constitution. Federal statutes and State statutes overlapping each other. Our present situation with regard to the sale of liquor is this: We have incorporated into our Constitution an amendment prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor. That amendment will undoubtedly stay a long time. It takes a vote of the legislatures of three-fourths of the States to undo such an amendment. A project of this kind involves a long period of agitation and a long time to give opportunity for the legal machinery necessary to rescind an amendment to be put in operation. The Prohibition Amendment to our written Constitution will probably last, not merely because of the difficulty of overthrowing it, but also because the bulk of our people believe in it.

If the Prohibition Amendment stood alone, the definition of just what is an intoxicating liquor would be left to the courts; and presumably the courts would find that an intoxicating liquor is one that contains anywhere from three to six or seven per cent. of alcohol. But we did not leave the definition of an intoxicating liquor to the courts; we passed an enforcement act of Congress which defined an intoxicating liquor as any beverage containing as much as one half of one per cent. of alcohol. That is the Federal law as it now stands. Some local State laws go the same length and some not so far.

THE NEW AGITATION.

There is great discontent throughout America with this definition. This discontent prevails even with many people who believe in prohibition generally. The result of the agitation just now going on will probably be to undo the legislative statute defining an intoxicating liquor as one half of one per cent. of alcohol, and raising the limit of permissible alcohol to something like three or four per cent.

If we could do it over again, and do it from the beginning as Great Britain now has the opportunity to do, I think it is likely that we would not go the length of incorporating prohibition into our fundamental written Constitution. We would probably meet the situation by outlawing all beverages containing upward of, say, seven or eight per cent. of alcohol. Such a statute would do away with the worst aspects of the consumption of liquor, especially if it were supplemented by laws strictly regulating the method of sale.

As it is, we are face to face in a Presidential year with more agitation on this question than on serious matters of grave public policy. As I have already said, we shall very probably keep our prohibition statute, but we will change the definition of what constitutes an intoxicating drink so as to allow more elasticity.

FOR A LAME BACK.

WHEN you have pains or lameness in the back, the pain is due to the muscles of the back being cramped. The remedy is to massage with the palm of the hand for five minutes at each application. Then dampen a piece of flannel slightly with this liniment and bind it on over the seat of pain. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

NOTICES.

Tel. 1036.

Tel. 1036.

GARAGE ACCOMMODATION FOR PRIVATE CAR OWNERS.

THIS IS OUR NEW SPECIALITY.

CARS GARAGED in TOWN - \$30 per month.

CARS GARAGED at PRAYA EAST or

WANCHAI - \$20 per month.

THESE PRICES INCLUDE CLEANING AND ORDINARY GARAGE DUTIES.

EXILE GARAGE

33 & 35, Des Voeux Road Central.

Tel. 1036.

HONGKONG.

Tel. 1036.

SWATOW DRAWN THREAD WORK, CANTON EMBROIDERY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. K. TSAN & CO.,

41, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

P. O. Box 564.

CABLE ADDRESS: TSANG.

LONG HING & CO., PHOTO SUPPLIES.

DEVELOPING & PRINTING A SPECIALITY.

No. 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

BUY YOUR STATIONERY FROM US.

We Keep the Finest
Stocks Complete.

PRICES MODERATE.

DER A. WING & CO.

Paper Merchants,
Stationers, Printers & Bookbinders.

60, Des Voeux Road, CENTRAL.

THE HOTEL ASIA

WEST BUND, CANTON.

The highest building in Canton affording a panoramic bird's eye view of the whole city and suburbs.

Large and airy rooms, Elevators, Electric Lights and Fans installed.

Hot and cold water service fitted, Excellent Cuisine, Bar and Billiard room, Roof Garden, Cinematograph Theatre and every modern convenience provided.

Special monthly and family rates can be arranged on application to

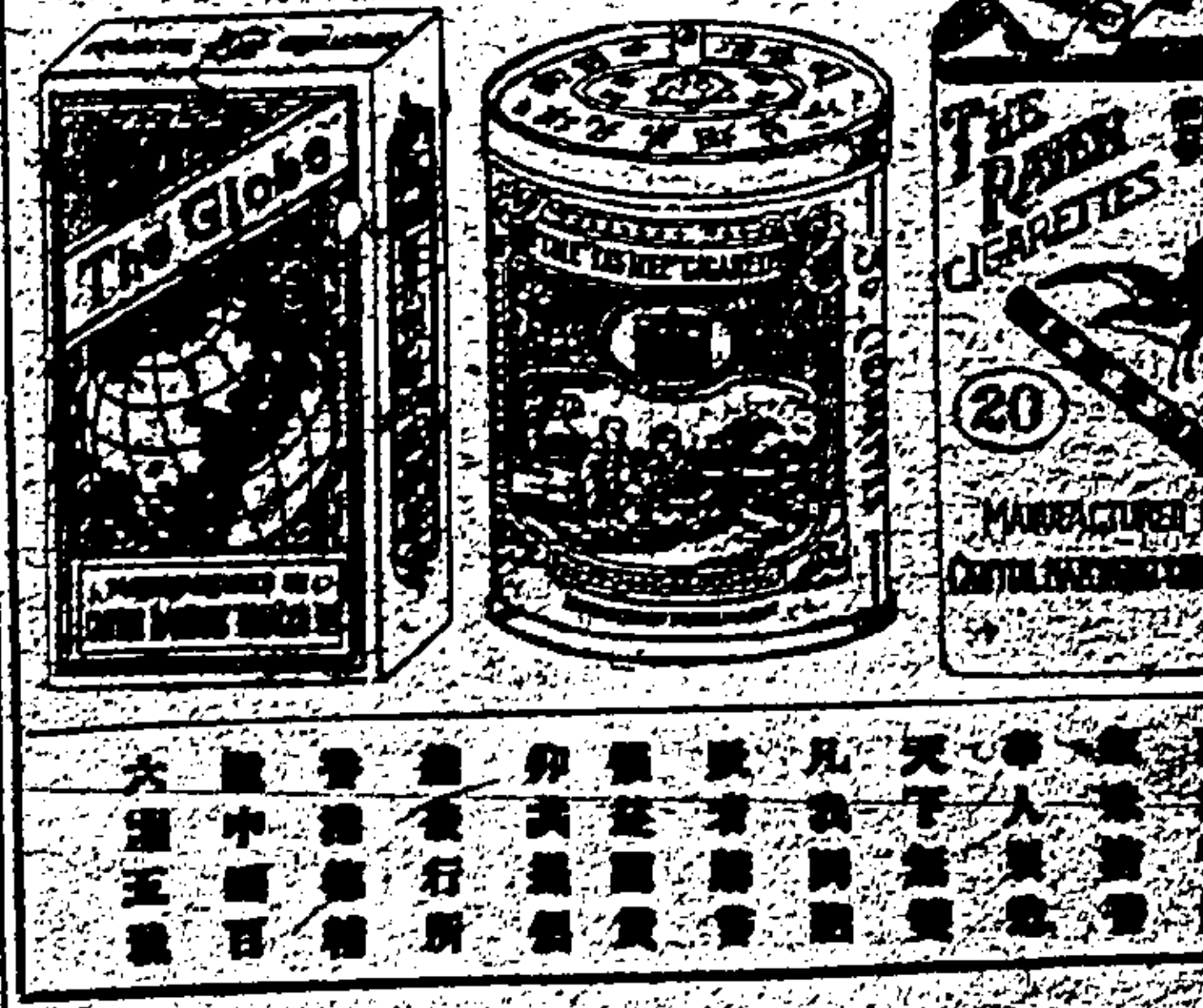
THE SUN CO., LTD.
Proprietors.

These Cigarettes are made of selected Mild leaf tobacco and quite harmless to those who are accustomed to inhale.

NANYANG BROTHERS TOBACCO CO.

165, Des Voeux Road,

Hongkong.



KILL THE DEADLY MICROBES!

DISINFECT
with
WATSON'S
HYGIENOL

A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT AND DEODORANT.

Price Per Gallon tin \$2.25
" " Pint tin 50 cts.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

The Hongkong Dispensary,
Phone 16.Wm. **Powell**
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JUST ARRIVED

SWING LOUNGES
IDEAL

FOR

GARDEN OR VERANDAH

PRICE, INCLUDING CANOPY
and MATTRESS with WASHABLE COVER

\$75.00

DELIVERED AND FITTED FREE.

SEE WINDOWS.

The "China Mail."

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1920.

GREAT MEN AND LESS.

"Lives of great men all remind us... sang a poet. Of what? Some horribly humbugging nonsense about making 'our lives sublime.' The check of it, that any mere man should dream of being sublime. This is not cynicism, though a thousand parrots will at once screech that it is. It is a truth of religion and an essential part of the religion of truth. The whole effect of the message of the one Man who approached sublimity, the vivid thread running continuously through all His wisdom, was the need of humility in man. He saw that most of the wickedness, and sorrow and suffering of man was based on the conceit and arrogance and vanity and pride of man. To make man happy and good, He sought to teach man humility. And still these human microbes, these hopping fleas, prate of great men, of sublime lives, of man's place in the universe and play Narcissus at the pool of self-glorification. The things He said, but for a convention now two thousand years old, would label Him a cynic, for He was a subtle and sure analyst of men, and men always mistake analysis for cynicism, and hate both. That is undoubtedly why they crucified Him, because He 'made them look small.' Any honest analysis of man must make man look small. That is why men shrink so from self-analysis, dub it morbid, unwholesome. The chief study of mankind should be man, and the first study of a man should be himself, introspectively and judicially analysed. The men we call 'great'—excluding, of course, great millionaires, great tradesmen, great soldiers—have always had the analytical faculty. They couldn't have got anywhere, intellectually, without it. Most of them have been, you may be sure, regarded by cynics by the lesser men about them. The valets of heroes are credited with a different point of view from that shared by the cheering crowd. It is not claimed that they are intellectually analytic, their better sense of proportion, their sense of observing littleness not shown to the public. To the valet, all human littlenesses are

as visible as though worn upon the sleeve. There is no emotion, no passion, no preoccupation or prejudice that can suspend the habitual processes of an analytical mind, an active and sound intellect. The results of such intelligent observation are always unpalatable to small minds, to undeveloped intellects, to the lesser, vain men; and so the world exorcises, or the thought-leeches it, must have been occasioned by the desire to discount them. Your mental pictures of the so-called 'great' men are always distorted and incomplete for the simple reason that you learn about these from men who are not great. 'Lives of great men all remind us'—that they must have been written by little biographers; and they succeed nearly as well in conveying the whole truth as would a pismire telling another pismire about an elephant that had trampled by. To those ants the elephant is greater than it really is, and to the thoughtless mob, 'great' men loom larger than they ever are. Let us remember our Carlyle, and not belittle either heroes or their worshippers. Out of illusion cometh reality. It is not then cynicism that inspires the present essay; but the moral and religious duty of emphasising the difference between conceit and modest achievement, between pomp and nakedness, between pose and unaffected simplicity. Mr. Burdell was not a great man, whatever Oliver Twist may have thought of him. The Kaiser was not a great man, whatever He may have thought of himself. And you and I, dear reader, are not the sublimities we conceitedly or in self-blindness suppose. As God sees us... With that thought firmly grasped, there is not a sensation of shrinking, shrinking, shrinking, like that experienced by Carroll's Alice? Is there not thereafter an impulse to shriek with laughter at such words and phrases as 'less majesty, dignity, majesty, Excellency, grace (as of a Duke), or at the ideas they import. Is it not wholesome, moreover, that we should get that angle of vision? Will it not from many a blunder free us? If you disagree, you disagree with all the 'great' teachers, with all the analysts who have ever tried to endow us with the sense of proportion, with humility, with correct esteem. It is, it must be whole, some, for surely no man can clearly see the littleness of others without at once recognizing the littleness of himself. To belittle others, and at the same time retain self-conceit, that would indeed deserve the name of cynicism. But it would not be analysis. There is a species of unconscious self-deceit ('they do-

ceive themselves, and the truth is not in them') which adds extra truth to Shakespeare's otherwise shadowy reflection that 'all the world's a stage.' The men and women in it are not 'merely players'—they are also audiences, acting to themselves. It is this that is the mischief, this that has to be overcome if honesty is ever to prevail, and men to achieve greatness by becoming aware of their littleness. 'One man in his time plays many parts,' posing to himself, 'kidding himself.' There can be little doubt that many a Uriah Heap—sincerely believes in himself, and that the falsely flattering reasons men give for doing things are honestly believed in by those who have deceived themselves. This is so universally and terribly true that the present essayist himself, while supposing himself to be honestly pleading for honesty, may have some ulterior impulse, be, for example, so notorious a liar, that he is no longer capable of deceiving others, and therefore 'down on' 'degit just as the trapped fox was 'down by' tails. It is an extreme illustration, but there is no way of discovering, except further prolonged analysis, whether it is too extreme. We arrive at the disconcerting fact that we cannot, any of us, trust ourselves. We must prove ourselves. We are a complex of motives so obscure that constant and trained watchfulness is needed to detect them. For example, we all know, or should know, if our minds have been active at all that the motive of many a diatribe against snobbery is snobbery. Everybody seems to recognize that behind jealousy and suspicion there often lie the things suspected, and that the man who expects you to cheat him would certainly cheat you. An explanation of Hongkong's bad manners here suggests itself. You know how 'off-hand' and discourteous men are to each other here. You know also that there is a great deal too much discussion of 'social status,' amusing to the able philosopher, more here the intrusion of snobbery on the part of the writer, but of quite serious importance to those who participate. Well, this seems to be roughly what is happening. A man knows, privately and secretly, that he doesn't really amount to much, socially. If to him comes an old-fashioned person, trained to habits of courtesy, he takes that courtesy to mean that the courteous one regards himself as lower than he is, not his 'equal' and he treats him accordingly. In self-defence, the courteous person, assuming that he is also intelligent enough to connect cause and effect, abandons the manners that subjected him to snubs, becomes himself arrogant and rude, and thereby commands the deference which should have been accorded him by courtesy. The Chinese will understand this very well, being students of manners, and aware of all the psychological values. Our Adversarian claims to have proved this over and over again in practice. Local men to whom he has shown an arrogant front have accorded him deference. Wherever he has been democratic and simple he has got rudeness and disrespect, a case of 'familiarity breeding contempt.' And where he has been punctiliously courteous he has received snubs or condescension. The idea of any one man 'condescending' to another man is comical, because their resemblances are so essential and their differences so superficial. Money, birth, intellect, position—these things offer no excuse for superior airs. Morality, excess of goodness, in theory might; but that would be Pharisaism—real virtue would exclude self-righteousness. Men are equal when viewed from a sufficient height. You must really get that thought, and realize the importance of attaining the height, the higher outlook. That's morality. Politically, as a matter of practice, it is regrettably true that in the average snobbish community the ruler you are to people the more they will respect you and defer to you. Be polite to a small man and he will misunderstand and take liberties. Be cool, and he will readily admit your right to be worse. Be quite rude if you want him to be deferential or servile. Perhaps this accounts for the origin of chiefs and kings and dukes and barons. They were cunning psychologists. They weighed average men in the balances, found him what he is. They analysed him. They would be cynics in private—they would be All Highest swankers on the red and public dais. Laughing up their sleeves, as the saying is, they would adopt a most solemnly dignified demeanour, indulge in pomp, maintain 'prestige,' exact absurd obeisances, and they would get away with it, because men in the mass are what they are, not great, not thoughtful, not wise, not (as they should be) analysts.

The conclusion of the whole matter is that 'lives of great men all remind us' that their existence depends upon the multitude of little men, acquiescing, not questioning, never analysing, never asking the fatal Why?

ADVERSARIA.

The only way to get at Truth is to empty the well at the bottom of which she lies. We pumped it out last night, didn't we? We now understand the position. Our professional brethren are all right, and we'll send them a brace of partridges as a peace offering if we get a day among the turnips next September.

Nobody is annoyed with the 'China Mail.' In fact, they have tried to persuade us that everybody loves us. We have had to suffer so much persecution, so much private and indirect malice, so much misrepresentation during the last eighteen months, that we have got rather 'jumpy,' perhaps, and see a strange coming when it isn't. The only way, however, when we see a man 'hauling off' or 'squaring up' is to hit him first, and hit him hard, otherwise we wouldn't last long.

It appears that the senior warders are annoyed with the janitors who sought premature publication, and that they felt it would be useless in the circumstances to forward the petition to the C.S.P.

The suspicion that the Government would ignore just claims in resentment of a breach of etiquette therefore originates with the senior warders. They may not be wrong.

It appears that a 'China Mail' reporter was asked to contradict our statement that the petition had already gone to the Governor, and that he omitted to tell us. We will not omit to tell him of his omission.

Now all this bother, if we were all sensible men, should be regarded as a wash-out. Let the warders prepare a fresh petition, altering the wording a bit without altering the figures, and send it in. The C.S.P. will send it to the Governor. The Governor will read it, will make enquiries, and wage adjustments will then be made. We are willing to bet on it—always providing that the information given us about warders' work and wages was correct.

A quite young man sends us a letter long letter supposed to be about a subject which he quite evidently does not understand. Incidentally, possibly to make sure that his letter will go in, he wastes a lot of space pointing out the charms of Adversaria, as if that were necessary. Adversaria are no longer a luxury. They have become a necessity. Try them in your bath. By way of compensating this University student for not printing his letter, let us say that while the English of it is good, and the humour of it is undiscoverable.

Do you ever cross bridges before coming to rivers? You know what we mean, anticipating interviews (say with a waiting wife on your way home late) and arranging the conversation beforehand, somewhat as a chess player arranges his moves. If she says so and so, you'll make answer thus and thus. Then shall she say this, and thou wilt say that. When you do get home, with your interview all out and dried, she is out with the lodger. Adversarius played this game on the tram this morning, coming to office abominably late. He had been sitting up very late, reading Theocritus in the original Greek, and had rotten luck, never drawing the cards he wanted; and on top of that the watch referred to a day or two ago developed a new stunt, in which the works back-pedaled and moved the hands backward. He expected the Boss to make a remark about it; not an angry one, for he has never seen him so yet, but in a tone of friendly remonstrance, which would have been worse. 'You have reason,' he said to himself he would say, 'I admit that 10.45 is a bit late to start work. But just think what it means that I do twice as much work in thirty minutes as the best of the others do in a quarter of an hour, and such work! Quality should count for something, shouldn't it?' And so on. And no opportunity arose, for work had gone on just as usual, and Adversarius wasn't even misadvised. This made him feel very small, and to get even with mankind he wrote to-day's leader.

Soviet Russia's repudiation of imperialism, Russia's debts, threatened, anticipated, or actual, has been the mainspring of the real antipathy toward the Bolsheviks, more than moral horror at their manslaying, to which, after such a war, the world might well be a little callous. Unless a man can accept that unpleasant truth, it is useless to argue with him. Krasin, according to the Times as Reuters, has pointed out that if Soviet Russia ought to shoulder the liabilities of Tsarist Russia, she ought also to collect the assets and debts. Constantinople was promised to Russia. That's an awkward corner to get round. Even the wily Lloyd

George will have trouble to circumvent it, because it is so patently reasonable and fair.

Merely to assist you in appreciating their value, and in no way taking sides, we call your attention to a recurrence of certain peculiarities in the cable news. The Bolsheviks are again 'led by German officers.' They may be, but the object of saying so is apparent. Because we are known to hate the Germans, it is calculated that this will elicit our sympathy for the Polish aggression in Russia. The usual camouflage about its progress reappears. They are 'pursuing the retreating enemy,' which is committing evil deeds as it flees—the enemy is anxious for peace—the pursuers retreated from Kieff in pursuance of orders, and because the advance of Bolsheviks threatened to cut off their retreat. Again, in the Ukraine, a Bolshevik reverse is communicated, in the same breath that we are told 'the Polish withdrawal [from a severely repulsed and fleeing foe] continues according to plan in the most orderly manner.' They don't give us much credit for intelligence, do they?

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's return shows three cases of plague, all fatal.

The Criminal Sessions will open to-morrow, the 18th inst., the jurors need not attend till 10.30 a.m. on Monday.

The s.s. 'Nellore' has been delayed owing to fog. Her sailing is now postponed till Saturday, (the 19th inst.) at 10 a.m.

A meeting of the Ministering Children's League will be held at Government House on Tuesday next the 22nd instant at 11 a.m. to which all members are invited.

When a Chinese boy was this morning sentenced by Mr. N. L. Smith to receive a whipping for hawking without a licence, he asked to be allowed to go to jail instead, saying that he had had a whipping only a few days ago, and was still sore and swollen.—A fine of \$4 or eight days' hard labour was imposed.

A Chinese was this morning charged before Mr. N. L. Smith with the unlawful possession of a quantity of lottery tickets which were found hidden in his shoes when he was searched on the wharf yesterday. He said he did not know local regulations. His Worship: If you did not know local regulations, why did you hide the tickets in your shoes?—I did not hide them. My pockets were all full of other things, and I had to tuck the tickets in my shoes.—\$25 or one month's hard labour.

Before Commander Beckwith, in the Marine Court, this morning, Captain G. A. Whitehead, master of the Admiral Line s.s. 'Montague' which arrived in Hongkong from Manila at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, was charged at the instance of Mr. J. C. Thomson, boarding officer, with failure to proceed to the dangerous goods anchorage, having had aboard at the time of arrival a quantity of dangerous goods in acid form. Capt. Whitehead acknowledged the offence but explained that he had had no intention to infringe the regulations, failure to comply having been due to an oversight. The Magistrate discharged the defendant with a warning.

Mr. C. F. Mason appeared before Mr. R. O. Hutchison at the Magistracy this morning to defend a Chinese charged with the unlawful possession of five tins of prepared non-government opium and 11 tins of opium dross. Counsel pleaded guilty in respect to the prepared opium, and not guilty in the case of the dross. Explaining his action, Mr. Mason said that while the prepared opium was given to his client by a seaman who occasionally puts up in the defendant's house, as a casual sale, and having accepted it he was guilty of possession, the defendant did not know anything about the dross, although it was found in his house. It appears that the dross was bought by the defendant's wife for medicine during his absence in Canton, and not knowing anything about it, he could not be held responsible for its presence in the house. His Worship, enquired from Detective Sub-inspector Murphy if he was going to press the charge in respect to the dross, seeing that the defendant had pleaded guilty to possession of the prepared drug, and the latter said he would leave it to his Worship. The defendant was convicted of possession of the prepared opium and fined \$300. The drug was confiscated.

CROUP.

THIS disease is so dangerous and so rapid in its development that every mother of young children should be prepared for it. It is very risky to wait until the attack of croup appears and then send for medicine, and the child suffer until it can be obtained. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is prompt and effective and has never been known to fail in any case. Always have a bottle in the house. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

CATHOLIC MEN'S CLUB.

FORMAL OPENING.

The Catholic Men's Club of Hongkong was formally opened last night by His Lordship Bishop Pozzoni, in the presence of a large gathering of club members and their friends. The attendance was a notable one, many officers of the military forces and the Navy being present, also several church dignitaries and many ladies, including those who have taken part in concerts for the benefit of the Club. The stage was decorated with flags and potted palms, as was also the auditorium. Refreshments were served during the intervals and after the conclusion of the singing.

Lieut. Com. Hodgson, R.N., the first president of the organization, opened the ceremonies by stating: Your Lordship, Rev. Fathers, ladies and gentlemen, I have much pleasure in welcoming you here to-night on the occasion of the opening of our Club. I am delighted to see such a large attendance, which speaks well for our future success. It was on the feast of St. Patrick recently that Father Purcell, our Naval Chaplain, sent round a circular asking British Catholic men of the Colony to meet him in this hall to discuss the possibility of forming a Club. The response was that a large number of Catholics attended and all were unanimous that such a Club was needed. On being approached His Lordship at once offered up this hall free of rent. The Committee was elected and the rules discussed and from that date the Committee has been working very hard to get the Club open. This Club has been formed, as you all know, with the intention of giving the Catholic men of the Colony a bright and comfortable place where they can meet and get to know one another. We find much required to be done to make the Club fit for use. Our main difficulty, lack of ready money with which to make a start, has now happily been overcome by means of the proceeds of a concert given by kind friends, together with subscriptions and debentures. We hope that in a short time the Club will pay its way and then more can be done. It is necessary to clean and colour-wash this hall, install electric lights and fans, supply furniture etc. English papers have been ordered from Home to be sent regularly here, and they are expected shortly. I have to thank Mrs. Jordan, who has kindly sent us a batch of books which I hope will form the nucleus of a library we intend to install in the future when we get more funds. In the meanwhile I would like to ask any ladies and gentlemen here who have any suitable books they can spare to send them to us and we will be very grateful. We have already a stage, but no scenery. I hope musical talent will soon show itself and enable us to have some pleasant evenings. We hope to arrange shortly to serve breakfast to those members wishing to go to Holy Communion on Sundays. These should be much appreciated, especially by the Naval members who would have to hurry back to their ships. We heartily welcome the committee of the Catholic Union Club, who gave us a very enjoyable evening last Friday, and I hope this is only the beginning of a friendship between the two Clubs in future. I feel it a great honour that I have been elected your first President and I will do all I can, assisted by the Committee, to make the Club a success. We must consider ourselves fortunate in having this Club at a time when there is an agitation afoot to obtain a place to supersede the present Naval Canteen which, it is generally considered, does not fulfil the present requirements of a Club. I hope the members will visit the Club as often as they can, and those present who have not joined and who are eligible to do so, will send in their names to the Hon. Secretary and obtain books of rules. I would like to thank the members of the Committee, Messrs. Fitzgibbon (Hon. Secretary) and Fisher (Hon. Treasurer) for the work they have done. (Applause.)

Mr. Fitzgibbon, the Hon. Secretary of the club, to whom great credit is due for initial success, in his remarks, referred to the fact that much success was being reported from Wei-hai-wei, in enrolling new members, in the naval forces, and that he hoped that in the Colony many subscribing members would be obtained, for, although the Club is to be under British control, Catholics of other nationalities are welcome to join. He referred to the renovations and improvements already accomplished in St. Patrick's Hall, the home of the Club, and to many others which were in contemplation. (Applause.)

His Lordship Bishop Pozzoni, who has taken a great interest in the club from the beginning, thanked the Committee for inviting him to perform the opening ceremony. He said he had heard from Commander Purcell, Naval Chaplain, that it was by courtesy of a large number of ladies and gentlemen of the Colony that this club was founded and assured of success. His Lordship closed by saying 'I declare, with great pleasure, the Honkong Catholic Men's Club open.' (Prolonged applause.)

A musical programme followed the speeches, in which Mrs. Bowen, the wife of Major Bowen, who has done so much to assist the club, after rendering songs as the opening num-

SPECIAL CABLES.

PRINCE CAROL.

[China Mail Special]

SHANGHAI, June 17.

Prince Carol has returned from Nanking and is leaving for Japan direct.

A NEW STEAMER.

[China Mail Special]

SHANGHAI, June 17.

The 'Loongmow,' built to the order of Mackenzie and Company, leaves this morning for Ichang and Chungking. The vessel is powerfully constructed, being specially designed for the Yangtze Rapids. The officers were formerly in the Royal Navy.

BOLSHIES BUY SUGAR.

[China Mail Special]

SINGAPORE, June 16.

It is reported that two Bolsheviks are making extensive purchases of sugar in Java and shipping it to Vladivostok. Gold is used in payment.

SHANGHAI LABOUR.

[China Mail Special]

SHANGHAI, June 17.

The acting Commissioner of Public Works reports that the labour situation was acute during May necessitating suspension in several directions. It is hoped the revised scale of pay will produce an improvement.

LADY'S FATAL FALL.

DISTRESSING DEATH OF KOWLOON LADY.

A very distressing accident occurred at Kowloon yesterday afternoon, resulting in the death of a well known and respected Portuguese lady, resident in No. 3 Salford Terrace. It appears that at about 4 p.m. yesterday, Mrs. Joanna das Doreas, aged 43, paid a call on a friend, Mrs. M. C. da Dunda, resident in Gordon Terrace, Hanói Road, for the purpose, it is stated, of accompanying her to Hongkong to attend a farewell party given in honour of a departing friend. For some unknown reason, instead of entering by the front door of the house, as was her practice, Mrs. Doreas made use of a back staircase, leading from the concrete-paved court yard, to the first floor of the house. While ascending the stairs, the deceased had occasion to lean on the non-toe-new banister, which was rotting on account of constant exposure to the rain. Suddenly, the banister gave way under the deceased's weight, and before she could recover her balance, she fell over. The drop was about fifteen feet. The unfortunate lady's head hit with considerable force the concrete below. Death was instantaneous. When she was picked up, it was found that her neck was broken. There was also fracture of the base of the skull. The funeral takes place at the Roman Catholic Cemetery, Happy Valley, this evening, the cortege passing the Monument at 5 p.m.

THEATRE ROYAL.

The farewell season of Miss Marie Tempest, Mr. Graham Browne and their Company commences at the Theatre Royal to-night, when Capt. Robert Marshall's comedy 'The Duke of Killcrankie' will be presented for the last time in the Far East. There is every promise of a large audience to welcome the Company on its return to Hongkong from a successful tour of North and South China. To-morrow night 'The marriage of Kitty' will be played and on Saturday night 'Outcast.'

ber took charge at the piano and accompanied the other vocalists. Captain Bristow, sang 'After the War' for us, and was received with laughter and applause. Other numbers, notably the songs of Mrs. Jessell, Miss Bowen, and Mrs. Burton, and the recitation by Mr. Guernsey, were well received, and Mr. Partridge, the Kildare singer, charmed everyone with his beautiful renditions of real Irish songs.

The Portuguese Hawaiian Quartette, who perform on ukuleles and guitars, Messrs. A. J. and L. A. Osmond, E. V. M. R. de Sousa, Jr., and J. M. Fonseca, evoked great applause with their plaintive melodies on the string instruments, and were forced to respond with an extra number.

C. P. O. Pettigrew, who sang and illustrated the comic song 'The Wibly Wibly Walk,' was received with enthusiasm.

All present had an enjoyable time and the success of the formal opening augurs well for the continued popularity and prosperity of the new institution.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

QUESTIONS ON CIVIL SERVICE SALARIES.

The Legislative Council met to-day at noon. H. E. the Governor presided and there were present:

H. E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops, Colonel Young.

The Colonial Secretary, Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher.

The Attorney General, Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp.

The Colonial Treasurer, Hon. Mr. D. W. Trautman.

The Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax.

The Director of Education, Hon. Mr. E. A. Irvine.

Hon. Mr. Ho Fook.

Hon. Mr. John Johnston.

Hon. Mr. A. R. Lowe.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Farr.

Hon. Mr. E. C. Clark.

W. J. Currie, Clerk of Councils.

NEW MEMBERS.

Mr. Young, Hon. Mr. D. W. Trautman, Hon. Mr. E. A. Irvine, Hon. Mr. A. R. Lowe, took the prescribed oath on joining the Council.

REGULATIONS.

Regulations under the Advertisements Regulation Ordinance, 1914, were laid on the table by the Colonial Secretary who moved their adoption. He explained that the regulations were a re-write of the regulations of 1912 which provided for the granting of licenses for three years. The old regulations were found somewhat defective and opportunity had been taken to recast them. The Governor in Council now had power to issue licenses for an indefinite period.

An amendment to the Offensive Trades By-laws was moved by the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Attorney-General and adopted.

The Colonial Secretary moved a resolution approving the erection of a public latrine and urinals at Shamshui.

The Attorney-General seconded and the motion was carried.

THE SERVICE SALARIES.

The Hon. Mr. A. R. Lowe gave notice of the following questions—

1. In view of the fact that a strong local Commission appointed by the Officer Administering the Government reported on or about March 1919 their findings regarding the emoluments of the Public Service of the Colony, and having regard to the fact that such emoluments are defrayed out of local Revenue and not out of Imperial Funds, will the Government lay on the table the following documents, viz:

The Report of the Commissioners. The Despatches from the Secretary of State dealing with such report.

2. Will the Government, having regard to the desire of the Taxpayers that the Public servants should be remunerated on a fair and reasonable basis only, and in view of the undoubted dissatisfaction still existing amongst several classes of such servants as a result of the Secretary of State's decision, lay on the table a statement showing in what respect the recommendations of the Commission differ from the directions of the Secretary of State.

3. Will the Government state on broad lines what financial assistance they are prepared to make to assist applicants desiring to build houses for their own occupation, and also how many of such applications have been received to date, specifying how many of such have been accepted or refused or with which they are still in treaty.

4. How many patients, resident in Kowloon, have been inmates of Government and other Hospitals in Victoria during 1919 and what steps, if any, have been taken to further a scheme for a General and Maternity Hospital at Kowloon.

REPORTS.

The following reports for 1919 were laid on the table: report on the finances; Harbour Master's report; report of the Superintendent of Imports and Exports; the Director of the Royal Observatory; the Registrar of the Supreme Court; the Land Officer; the Captain Superintendent of Police; the Superintendent of the Prison; the Kowloon Canton Railway; financial returns for 1919; the report of the Committee appointed to investigate certain matters connected with the administration of the Victoria Gaol; report of proceedings of the Public Works Committee at a meeting held on Feb. 5, 1920; the report on the improvement of Junkiesha services in Hongkong during the year 1919 and the report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of making provision for the protection of life and property in the harbour during typhoon weather.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak asked the following questions:

1. In view of the shortage of Hospital accommodation in this Colony will the Government sanction the attendance of patients' own physician or surgeon desired, at the Government Civil Hospital and, the Barker Road Hospital, and will the Government also arrange for an additional number of private rooms for this purpose both in the 1st and 2nd class wards?

2. What steps has the Government taken to provide Hospital accommodation for "maternity" cases on the Peak?

3. Is it not a fact that the house called "Lyemum" next the Victoria Hospital was purchased by the Government for the express purpose of turning it into a maternity annex of the Victoria Hospital and if so why has it not been put to such use?

4. In view of the dangerous condition of some of the new motor roads both in Victoria and the New Territory and the approach of the rainy season which will make them more dangerous, what steps have the Government taken for a daily patrol on and report of all the important roads in the Colony and New Territory?

5. In view of the fact that during the last 10 months and even within the last 10 days several cases of suspected rabies infection have had to leave the Colony for treatment in Shanghai, will the Government immediately take steps to provide the same treatment here?

The Colonial Secretary replied as follows—

(1) It is regretted that the accommodation in the hospitals referred to is not sufficient to admit of the adoption of this suggestion. The Government has under consideration the provision of a new general hospital in which ample facilities on the lines suggested will be provided.

(2) (3) The Government has appointed a Committee composed of the Principal Civil Medical Officer, Dr. Aubrey, Dr. Harston, Mr. Hollingsworth, and Mr. Maitland, with the following terms of reference:—To consider and report upon the question of arranging and enlarging the Victoria Hospital, Barker Road, with the house adjacent "Lyemum," for the purpose of providing accommodation for maternity cases.

(4) The Government does not agree that the condition of any of the new motor roads can properly be described as dangerous. An inspection of all the main roads in the Colony has been carried out daily during the wet season for many years, and the foremen who make these inspections have instructions to report immediately by telephone from the nearest available point any landslip, settlement or other defect.

(5) The Government is at present in communication with India, Saigon, and Shanghai in connection with this subject.

TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled an Ordinance to amend the Trade Marks Ordinance, 1909.

The Colonial Secretary seconded and the Bill was read.

The objects and reasons as stated are—

1. The Trade Marks Ordinance, 1909, and the Rules made thereunder, require the Registrar of Trade Marks to notify the registered owner of every intended removal of a trade mark on the ground of non-payment of renewal fees and, if the renewal fee is not paid, to advertise the fact of non-payment. This has not been done generally in the case of German and Austro-Hungarian trade marks. It would have been futile to send such a notice to the former Hongkong address of the former German or Austro-Hungarian owner, and it is doubtful whether such a notice would have been a compliance with the Ordinance and Rules. Notices sent to registered addresses in Germany, or in what was formerly Austria-Hungary, might or might not have reached their destinations. All German and Austro-Hungarian trade marks registered in Hongkong were vested in the Custodian by Ordinance No. 11 of 1917, s. 18. It would obviously have been useless to send to the Custodian a notice of intended removal of any of these marks. In view of these facts it is thought desirable to provide expressly that neither omission on the part of the Registrar to send the prescribed notice, nor non-receipt of such notice by the registered owner, nor failure to advertise non-payment of the renewal fee, shall be any bar to the removal of any expired "enemy" trade mark.

2. Under Article 307 of the Treaty of Versailles, a minimum of one year after the coming into force of the Treaty must be accorded to the nationals of the High Contracting Parties without extension fees or other penalty to enable such persons to accomplish any act, fulfil any formality, pay any fees and generally satisfy any obligation prescribed by the laws or regulations of the respective States relating to the obtaining, preserving, or opposing rights to or in respect of industrial property either acquired before August 1, 1914, or which, except for the war, might have been acquired since that date as a result of an application made before the war or during its continuance. Clause 3 of the bill gives the Governor in Council power to make regulations for the purpose of giving effect to this Article of the Treaty should any applications under it be received.

3. The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled an Ordinance to amend the law relating to societies.

The Colonial Secretary seconded and the Bill was read.

The objects and reasons are—

1. The object of this bill is to repeal the Societies Ordinance, 1911, which has not proved satisfactory in practice, and to substitute a simpler system based on the Triad and Unlawful Societies Ordinance, 1887.

2. The Societies Ordinance, 1911, has failed to give the increased control expected, it has probably driven several undesirable societies underground, it has in some cases given a fictitious respectability to doubtful societies on the border line, it has supplied a technical defence to any action brought by an unregistered society, however desirable the society may be, and it has perforce cast the net too widely and has included a great many societies that require no governmental regulation whatever.

BUILDINGS.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled an Ordinance to amend the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance 1903.

The Colonial Secretary seconded and the Bill was read.

The objects and reasons are—

1. The chief object of this bill is to reduce the minimum statutory height of storeys in suitable cases in order thereby to lessen the cost of building.

2. The reduction will apply to detached and semi-detached houses and to any other houses to which the Building Authority considers that the reduced minima should apply.

3. A special definition of the term "storey" has been adopted for section 2 of this Ordinance because the general definition in s. 6 (53) of the principal Ordinance excludes spaces with a less height than nine feet. If that general definition were to apply to this section such spaces would be specifically referred to. In other words, it would be useless unless specifically referred to, to fix minimum heights for storeys if it were possible to construct spaces which would evade the section by being so low that they were not "storeys" within the statutory definition. The only effect of such a section would be to prohibit spaces of heights lying between the statutory minimum and nine feet.

4. Sub-clauses (3), (5) and (8) of clause 2 of the bill embody the present provisions. The new relaxations are contained in sub-clauses (4) and (6).

5. The new section 116a provides that no space under nine feet high "in the clear" shall be used for human habitation. This applies to all buildings.

FINANCE.

The following votes recommended by H. E. the Governor came before the Finance Committee and were approved.

\$267,10 in aid of the vote Judicial and Legal Departments, C.—District Officer, Northern District, Other Charges, Motor Car for District Officer.

\$8,000 in aid of the vote Police and Prison Departments, C.—Prison, Other Charges, Clothing for Prisoners.

\$9,730 in aid of the vote Police and Prison Departments, C.—Prison, Personal Emoluments.

\$500 in aid of the vote Charitable Services, Grants in aid of Charitable Institutions, Kwong Wah Hospital, Bonus to Dr. Smalley.

\$150 in aid of the vote Public Works, Establishment, Special Expenditure, Typewriter.

\$17,100 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, Miscellaneous, (78) Miscellaneous Works.

\$6,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Communications, Roads: Repulse Bay to Taitam Tuk, 2nd Section, Improving and widening existing road.

\$4,200 in aid of the vote Police and Prison Departments, A.—Police, Other Charges, Furniture, Repairs and Renewals.

\$3,000 on account of Charitable Services, Grants in aid of Charitable Institutions, The John G. Kerr Hospital, Canton.

\$1,070 on account of Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, Communications, Roads: General Works.

\$1,000 in aid of the vote Police and Prison Departments, B.—Fire Brigade, Other Charges, Clothing.

\$89,000 in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, Other Miscellaneous Services.

\$8,500 in aid of the following votes—

Police and Prison Department C.—Prison, Other Charges—

Materials for Remuneration, active Industries, \$6,500.00

Materials for Repairs and Renewals, 2,000.00

Total, \$8,500.00

\$2,500 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Communications, (16) Roads: (A) Repulse Bay to Taitam Tuk, 1st Section, New Road.

\$500 in aid of the vote Kowloon Canton Railway, Traffic Expenses, Other Charges, Hire of Rolling Stock.

\$3,090 in aid of the following votes—

Police and Prison Departments, A.—Police, Special Expenditure, Motor Car \$2,525.00

Motor Fire Engines 565.00

Total, \$3,090.00

\$49,063 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, Communications, (68) Roads: (b) Metalling and tarring road from Fanling to Castle Peak.

\$29,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, Communications, (68) Roads: (a) Taiipo Road, Widening and Improving road between Shatin and Taiipo.

THOSE LONGSHORE JUNKS.

ANOTHER SKIPPER PROTESTS.

It is now a case of two to one, two skippers for the compulsory retirement of the junks from the Praya wall, and only the China Mail against.

Night Boat Skipper writes:

With reference to Skipper's letter in your issue of 15th inst., I beg fully to endorse all his remarks regarding the great nuisance river steamer masters have to contend with by the present system of allowing cargo boats and junks to usurp the wharfage room to the detriment of steamers arriving and leaving the port, affecting more especially the night steamers. Some nights it is almost absolutely impossible to bring a steamer alongside the wharf without causing some damage. The boats in question not only lay in between the wharves but also outside right in the fairway. This state of affairs is gradually becoming worse and the South Channel will soon be not navigable. To my knowledge complaints have been made at the Harbour Office regarding this matter during the tenure of office by Capt. Basil Taylor but nothing was done in the matter, and I can assure you river steamer masters are looking forward with great hopes of having things rectified now that Commander Beckwith is back in power once more.

Will other people interested oblige us with views on these proposals? We expect we shall have to return to the subject.

INDO-CHINA CURRENCY.

PROPOSED FRANC BASIS.

A message transmitted to the Far East by French wireless says:—The Indo-China section of the French Colonial Union has passed a resolution emphasising the urgent necessity for currency reform in Indo-China.

The resolution states that the interests of the Mother Country and of Indo-China herself to-day more than ever demand that the monetary system of the great French Colony should be linked up with that of France. It is accordingly proposed that the present piastre—plain par of silver—should be demonetised and a piastre corresponding to a fixed number of French francs and backed by the same guarantees as the French bank note, substituted in its place.

\$1,524 in aid of the vote Police and Prison Departments, A.—Police Personal Emoluments.

\$55,000 in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, Rice Allowance.

\$2,000 in aid of the vote Police and Prison Departments, A.—Police, Other Charges, Incidental Expenses.

\$2,824 in aid of the vote Police and Prison Departments, A.—Police, Personal Emoluments.

\$5,000 in aid of the vote Kowloon Canton Railway, Maintenance of Way and Works, Other Charges, Sleepers.

\$10,000 on account of Education, A.—Department of Director of Education, Special Expenditure, Grants: Building Grant for French Convent School known as St. Paul's Institution.

\$20,000 on account of Education, A.—Department of Director of Education, Special Expenditure, Grants: Building Grant for St. Joseph's College.

\$1,500 on account of Kowloon Canton Railway, Special Expenditure, Re-building of Locomotive Workshop Office.

\$37,600 in aid of the following votes—

Police and Prison Departments, C.—Prison, Other Charges—

Incidental Expenses, \$1,000.00

Photography, 600.00

Subsistence of Prisoners, 36,000.00

Total, \$37,600.00

\$750 in aid of the vote Medical Department, D.—Institutes, Other Charges, Animals and Fodder.

\$400 in aid of the vote Treasury, Other Charges, Purchase of Adding Machine.

\$715 in aid of the vote Kowloon Canton Railway, Special Expenditure, Improvements to Fanling Station.

\$5,500 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon, Buildings, (46) Fire Station, Tsimshatsui.

\$900 in aid of the vote Imports and Exports Department, Other Charges, Launch Repairs.

\$160 in aid of the vote Harbour Master's Department, Special Expenditure, Typewriter.

Take a "WALLA-WALLA" BOAT to your ship. Phone No. 3516.

THEATRE ROYAL

FRIDAY, JUNE 25.

RETURN VISIT OF THE POPULAR HUMPHREY BISHOP

COMEDY AND OPERATIC COMPANY.

POPULAR PRICES \$2, \$3 & \$1. PLAN AT MOUTRIE.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Management of the "China Mail" desires to inform the public that its tariff for advertisements received on and after this date will be increased by 20 per cent.

This increase is rendered imperative by the constantly growing cost of production, the price of paper alone having advanced by 700 per cent during the past five years.

In order to meet these conditions newspapers and magazines all over the world have been obliged to raise their subscription and advertising rates—in some cases by as much as 100 per cent—and, at the same time, to curtail the size and number of pages. For the present, however, it has been decided, in the interests of the public generally and of advertisers in particular, to leave the price of the "China Mail" unchanged.

Hongkong, May 17, 1920.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

AS from to-day, all preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the "China Mail," will be charged for at the rate of \$1 each, providing they do not occupy more than four lines. If this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

Hongkong, May 17, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 21st day of June, 1920, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND above Kennedy Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lots, Boundary Measurements, Situation, Locality, and other particulars.

1. Initial Lot, 2nd Section, Improving and widening existing road.

2. Initial Lot, 2nd Section, Improving and widening existing road.

3. Initial Lot, 2nd Section, Improving and widening existing road.

4. Initial Lot, 2nd Section, Improving and widening existing road.

5. Initial Lot, 2nd Section, Improving and widening existing road.

6. Initial Lot, 2nd Section, Improving and widening existing road.

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Packed where they grow,
the day they are picked.

APRICOTS	"Del Monte" per tin	60
APPLES	"S & W" "	60
BLACKCURRANTS	IXL "	50
BLACKBERRIES	"Del Monte" "	50
CHERRIES WHITE	" "	60
BLACK	" "	70
DAMSONS	Chivers "	60
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GREENGAGES	"Del Monte" "	50
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"SLICED	" "	60
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About end of July.

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Sailing on or about 20th June.

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TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BLADING
TO LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

S.S. "PILSNA"

Sailing on or about 13th August.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA

FOR JAPAN.

S.S. "RIJUN MARU"

Sailing on or about 27th June.

FOR JAVA.

S.S. "HOKUTO MARU"

Sailing on or about 27th June.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA.)

Steamship Services Trans-Pacific.

Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO SOUTH AFRICAN
PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA.in conjunction with the
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
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IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS

BEST TERMS COMPLETE STOCK.

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BURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

HAYRE MARU (Call Marcellus) ... Sunday, 19th June.

HIMALAYA MARU (Call Marcellus) ... Sunday, 11th July.

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Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and

Cape Town via Singapore.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO

Regular fortnightly service via S. Pore.

GANGES MARU ... Friday, 25th June.

BURMA MARU ... Middle of July.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE

Regular Monthly service.

SHISEN MARU ... Friday, 2nd July.

SYDNEY, & MELBOURNE

Monthly service taking cargo to

New Zealand and Pacific Island.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA

Regular fortnightly service touching at immediate ports in

Japan and taking cargo to and from U.S. in connection

with the MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

ARABIA MARU

Tuesday, 22nd June.

NEW YORK

Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco,

Panama and Cuban Ports.

JAPAN PORTS

Mojito, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

BORNEO MARU (Mojito) ... Thursday, 17th June.

BOHSEU MARU (Yokohama, Kobe) ... Wednesday, 23rd June.

KEHLUNG via SWATOW & AMOY

These steamers have

excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passen-

gers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf

near the Harbour Office.

AMAKUSA MARU

Monday, 12th June.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

BORU MARU ... Thursday, 17th June.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S. S. CO. LTD.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY, via MANILA.

BANDARAN & QUEENSLAND PORTS.

"GARO" (Cargo only) ... July 2nd.

"HWAH PING" ... July 4th.

(Calling at Port Darwin).

For Passage and Freight apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S. S. CO. LTD.

111 Cornhill Road, Central.

Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO
SHANGHAI	YUNNAN	June 19, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	CHENAN	June 20, 10 p.m.
CEBU & ILOILO	CHENAN	June 21, at Noon.
WATERLOO, CHEFOO, NEWCHANG	KOPICROW	June 21, at 4 p.m.
TIKETSIN	CHENAN	June 22, at 11 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	CHENAN	June 22, at 11 a.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI AND PUKOW	CHENAN	June 24, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	June 24, at Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Excellent
Saloon accommodation, outside light and fans in Saloon and
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai
(twice weekly) and Yokohama (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading
to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai,
avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 24.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

FOR SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"CROSSKEYS" ... About June 18th.

"ICOMIUM" ... About June 18th.

"WHEATLAND MONTANA" ... About June 18th.

"ENDICOTT" ... About June 18th.

"ELKTON" ... About June 18th.

FOR PORTLAND Direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"WARAN" ... About June 23rd.

"ABERCOSS" ... About July 4th.

"PAWLET" ... About July 26th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478.

Fifth Floor, Hotel Manakoa.

SERVICE TO UNITED STATES

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON.

Via Panama

S.S. "WYTHEVILLE" Sails about June 24th

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

TELEPHONE

AGENTS.

5TH FLOOR

2477 & 2478.

HOTEL MANAKOA.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY.

"TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE."

HONGKONG TO LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

DOE FWARDS ABOUT SAILING ABOUT

S.S. WEST MONTOP July 10. S.S. WEST MONTOP July 12.

S.S. WEST EIKA ... Aug. 10. S.S. WEST EIKA ... Aug. 12.

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points.

no Transshipment en route.

Shipside connection with the Salt Lake, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

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BRANCH OFFICES: KOBE, SHANGHAI, MANILA, SINGAPORE.

HONGKONG OFFICE: Prince's Buildings, Chater Road.

CHAS. E. RICHARDSON,

General Agent for South China.

Telephone No. 1062.

OSAKA KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

SHANGHAI, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers tons Leave Hongkong.

"SHINYO MARU" ... 25,000 ... 17th June.

"PERIA MARU" ... 25,000 ... 14th July.

"KOREA MARU" ... 25,000 ... 11th Aug.

"TENYO MARU" ... 25,000 ... 10th Aug.

"SIBERIA MARU" ... 25,000 ... 10th Aug.

From Yokohama. Call at Hongkong. *Omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU.

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, VALPARAISO.

CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Ships by Trans-American Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers tons Leave Hongkong.

"KIOU MARU" ... 17,500 ... July 18th.

"ANTO MARU" ... 17,500 ... Sept. 5th.

Ships are transhippable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For all information as to rates, freight space, sailings, etc., apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, MANAGER.

Kings Building.

Telephone 2479 and 2480.

SHIPPING

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SAILINGS

HONGKONG to VACUOVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (*Mojito) Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMERS From VACUOVER

Empress of Russia ... July 1 ... July 19

Empress of Japan ... July 20 ... Aug. 10

Empress of Asia ... July 29 ... Aug. 16

Monteagle ... Aug. 12 ... Sept. 5

Empress of Russia ... Aug. 23 ... Sept. 13

Empress of Japan ... Sept. 14 ... Oct. 5

Empress of Asia ... Sept. 23 ... Oct. 11

Empress of Russia ... Oct. 21 ... Nov. 8

Monteagle ... Oct. 28 ... Nov. 19

Empress of Japan ... Nov. 9 ... Nov. 30

Empress of Asia ... Nov. 18 ... Dec. 8

Empress of Russia ... Dec. 16 ... Jan. 3

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to departure from the Orient. Traffic conditions on the Atlantic are so congested as on the Pacific. Atlantic reservations can be arranged by cable or letter for all passengers to Europe, whether or not crossing the Pacific via C.P.O.S. steamers. Frequent sailings Montreal to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Passage orders issued here, will cover all such reservations.

For Fare and other information please apply to

HONGKONG OFFICE: CANADIAN PACIFIC

Telephone 24. Cable address: GACANPAC.

OCEAN SERVICES

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" (15,000 tons) "NILE" (11,000 tons) "CHINA" (10,200 tons).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

August 19th 1920. June 19th 1920. July 22nd 1920.

AN UNRIVALLED HIGH CLASS

PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Tel. Passenger Dept. 1934.

Prince's Buildings, 100 House Street. Tel. Freight Dept. & Agent. 2161.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good
accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms
and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING.

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. W. O. Pasmore ... FRIDAY, 18th June, at 2 p.m.

"HAIHEING" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... TUESDAY, 22nd June, at 2 p.m.

"HAILOONG" ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... FRIDAY, 25th June, at 2 p.m.

*Calling at Amoy for passengers only.

AMOY.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

General Managers.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR HAVANA & NEW YORK
via PANAMA CANAL.

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and
CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

MANAGING AGENTS

"ELLERMAN" LINE.
(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE

REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

For STEAMERS SAILA

LONDON AND HAMBURG ... "KATHLAMBA" ... On 10th July.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Or to ERICK & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

STEAMERS From SAILA

"DEDICATION" ... via Swatow ... 5th July.

Shippers proceed via Swatow or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON SAILA & CO., CANTON.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

CHINA COAST, ETC.

SWATOW.

June 18.—D. L. Hailong.
22.—D. L. Hailong.
23.—C. N. Hailong.
25.—D. L. Hailong.

AMOY.

June 18.—D. L. Hailong.
22.—D. L. Hailong.
23.—D. L. Hailong.

NOTICES

You can't get wet in the
Mattamac
Feather weight Waterproof

Exceptionally light in weight,
yet intensely strong and dur-
able, absolutely waterproof and
thoroughly well-made.

FIRST
GRADE **\$15.00 each**

ALL SIZES IN STOCK.
34 to 46 chest in various lengths.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

16, Des Voeux Road. Telephone 29.



END OF LEASE—PREMISES SOLD.

BARGAINS

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PIANOS

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Costs are Rising,

Later you will have to pay more!

The Present is your Opportunity.

ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

THE FUJI PAPER MFG. CO., LTD.,
TOKIO.

(The Largest Paper Mill in the Orient.)

Promptitude in Execution of Order

PAPER

Quickest Delivery from Large Stock on hand.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE FUJI TRADING CO., LTD.,

(Inc. in Japan)

HONGKONG.

THE GREAT MAN CALLED
RAPHAEL.

On the 400th anniversary of the death of Raphael Sanzio, Rome worthily celebrated the occasion with an address by the Mayor at the Capitol, in the Hall of the Horatii and Curiatii, and a choral elegy in the Pantheon, where the great painter lies buried.

There, in a single sentence, we get a flashing reminder of the grandeur that was Rome, changing in form through the long centuries of her existence," says the *Telegraph*. "And of all her great sons—for though he was born at Urbino, and spent his early prime in Florence, Raphael lived in Rome during the last twelve years of his brief but splendid life—there is none whose fame is more secure than his."

Perhaps his was the most enviable career of any painter who ever lived. He won instant recognition and fame. Though Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo were his older contemporaries, his genius was at once acknowledged to be the peer of theirs. Success did not turn his head or spoil his art. Vasari says that he lived as a prince rather than as a painter, and that a retinue of fifty students and assistants used daily to accompany him from his house to the Vatican.

"You walk," said Michelangelo to him sourly, "like a general at the head of an army." "And you," replied the smiling Raphael, "like an executioner on the way to the scaffold." The magnificence of the Papal Court of Leo X. stirred and excited his imagination. He basked in its opulent splendour, for, whatever the Medici's churchmanship, he was the very prince of patrons, and looked upon Raphael as a god sent down from Heaven to restore the Eternal City to her former splendour.

What he did, not merely for Rome and for sacred art, but even for religion itself, scores of canvases remain to bear witness, and thousands to whom sacred art makes little appeal surrender themselves willingly to the haunting influence of his divine but most human Madonnas. The *Assisi Madonna* in the National Gallery, the *Madonna della Seggiola* at Florence, the *Sistine Madonna* of the Incarnation, and many others, once seen, even in a photograph, remain in the memory forever.

This brilliant artist was portraitist, sculptor, architect, and designer for tapestry, wood-carving, and silver work, and flourishing schools of artists sprang up around him and devoted their energies and enthusiasm to the enrichment of churches and of palaces. He chose just the right period to live, when Art was loved and honoured for its own sake, and the culture of the Renaissance was in full bloom in nearly every Italian city.

IF "TREATING" RETURNS.

LUKEWARM WELCOME.

It is rumoured that the "No-Treating" order at Home may be somewhat relaxed, subject to prohibition of group drinking.

A repeal of the order may not raise as much enthusiasm among former habitual "treaters" as its imposition once raised wrath among them. A long period of abstention from treating has made them realise the slavery of that curious expression of good-fellowship and some of the abuses to which it was liable.

Many of the "treaters" of pre-restriction days have reflected how often they were "treaters" and how seldom they were "treated." The condor of the Andes never swooped from "nowhere" with more rapidity than habitual "treaters" swooped upon habitual "treateds."

A working man shook his head recently during a discussion of a likely relaxation of the "No-Treating" order.

"In the old days," he said, "if I had gone to a mate's house over-night, board him to the 'Green Dragon' next day at 12, and if we had both gone there by different routes, with masks and false beards if you like, and sidled quickly in the door, why, bless your heart, as soon as I had said to him, 'Will you have one?' two or three voices would answer 'I don't mind if I do.'"

Another working man said: "It isn't the group of two or three friends that makes liquor flow, it's the men who join the group, the ones who can hear you say, 'What's yours?' in the next street, even if you whisper it. No, what the authorities should do is to declare a six yards' distance outside which no one can join in."

GREAT BANKNOTE FRAUD
IN ENGLAND

CANCELLED NOTES PATCHED
UP—RACECOURSE COUP.

An amazing story came to light recently of how cancelled £100 Bank of England notes which have been stolen have been so skilfully patched up that the thieves have succeeded in cashing them at their full face value.

One of these notes was passed in the betting ring at Newbury races writes a sporting correspondent of *The Daily Mail*. It is only one of many ingeniously faked notes which have been cashed in the belief that they were perfectly good ones, and the probability is that thousands of pounds have been netted by the authors of the plot.

The details of these extensive frauds are of a very remarkable nature, adds the correspondent.

Before the war, all bank notes being returned to the Bank of England were cancelled and sent to a paper factory to be reduced to pulp for conversion into new notes. The cancellation was done by tearing off the lower right-hand corner of the notes and perforating three or four holes in the centre.

During the war this practice was suspended, the notes being reissued time after time. Recently, however, the old system was reverted to, and the notes were cancelled after being paid in at the Bank of England.

Among the notes lately cancelled were a large number of £100 notes. To the surprise of the authorities some of these notes have been paid into banks. Examination showed that the notes had been most skilfully "repaired."

The corner torn off had been carefully replaced by a "corner" taken from a note of a lower value—probably £10 and the perforated holes filled in with bank-note paper so neatly as almost to defy detection.

Prompt measures were taken to check the fraud from reaching larger dimensions, and it is safe to assume that it would now be impossible for anyone to cash one of these notes at a bank.

Apparently, however, they are being passed at race meetings, and possibly among tradespeople.

How and where the cancelled notes were stolen remains a complete mystery, nor is it known who the thieves are and where the notes are being transformed into apparently negotiable securities.

Agents of the Bank of England and the police are doing their best to solve the mystery.

YEAST AS MOTOR FUEL.

REMARKABLE TESTS.

Further details are to hand regarding the discovery by Mr. P. J. Chasler, the American inventor who claims that yeast can be used as motor fuel. Mr. Chasler says he has been experimenting with the yeast for 6 years, and Government chemists have been astounded by the results of their tests. The product is denatured alcohol, and is made from any form of vegetable matter containing starch, sugar, or cellulose. He has applied his formula to sugar-cane stalks, cornstalks, and wheat straw, and declares that in every instance the results have been the same. He claims that over gasoline it gives 75 per cent. more miles per hour, does not carbonise the motor, gives off no smoke or poisonous gas, contains no corrosive or acid, burns with a white flame that can be extinguished with water, ignites instantly with one turnover of the motor, does not interfere with lubrication, lengthens the life of the motor, and is not dangerous to handle. With but slight changes in their machinery the idle breweries of the country could immediately be put to use in manufacturing the new fuel.

Mr. G. Ludin, Vice-Consul for Sweden, who underwent operations on the 26th April last for appendicitis, and on the 10th May for peritonitis, left the Peak Hospital yesterday, and his friends will be glad to learn that he is again down town.

NOW IS THE TIME.

FOR rheumatism you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Now is the time to get rid of it. Try this liniment and see how quickly it will relieve the pain and soreness. It will declare a six yards' distance outside which no one can join in.

THE NEGLECT OF
SCIENCE.

MR. WELLS'S INDIGNMENT.

Mr. H. G. Wells presided at a meeting at Birkbeck College to urge more public support of scientific research. The meeting was organised by the National Union of Scientific Workers, and was attended by many eminent scientific men and other interested in education.

Mr. Wells said he was inclined to regard science as something more important than the servant of our system of trade and commerce. Too long had science begged for permission to exist from politicians and princes and rich men. "It is time," he said, "that we recognised science as the master, and brought riches and royalties, and nationalities and habits, and prejudices and all the pompous superficial things of life to the test for its calm and pitiless judgments. If it is a true bill that the neglect of science is a necessary and inevitable aspect of our present political and social system, then that political and social system has to go." (Cheers.) If the answer was "Yes" it meant that every worker who put science before him as his aim in life must hope and work for revolution. But was the answer "Yes?" He did not propose to answer the question.

When he was a student science and education were beggars. They were beggars to-day. What had happened to the men of science who had given the world all that made it better to-day than it was 200 years ago? "Inquire into their lives," he said. "Did they die rich? Did they leave established families? With only one or two exceptions the answer is 'no.' I think I can perceive a great change coming over the spirit of the scientific workers and teachers of to-day towards wealth and towards the powers which rule us."

Mr. Wells concluded: "Scientific workers and teachers are beginning to realise that they have much to hope for and very little to fear from social and economic revolution." (Loud cheers.)

Professor Soddy criticised strongly what appeared to be the Government policy of subordinating scientists to "unqualified and incompetent directors." For the million of money which the Government had expended or earmarked for scientific research he doubted if pure science had got more than a secretarial out of it. So far trade and industrial research had taken the million. He objected to placing the interests of the workers and consumers at the mercy of State-aided manufacturers' research associations.

INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE.

Inspector Caygill of Yau-mai this morning charged a Chinese before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, at the Magistrate's Court, with demanding money by menace. The defendant denied the charge. The Inspector said that the defendant and three other men, not in custody, boarded a boat at Mongkok at 6 p.m., on the 14th inst., and demanded \$50, threatening to wound the boat people if the money was not forthcoming. They actually produced knives. The boat people said they had not money at the moment and asked the intruders to call again. They again visited the boat on the following morning, but the boat people were on the lookout for them, and raised an alarm as soon as they were sighted. It had the desired effect of causing the intruders to decamp. Later in the day, one of the boat folks saw the defendant in Reclamation Street. As soon as the defendant saw him, he took to his heels, the seaman and some of his friends gave chase and arrested the defendant and took him to the station. After evidence had been heard, Inspector Caygill said that all he could prove was the defendant's arrest and his identification by the seaman as one of the intruders on his boat, but he could not produce witnesses to give evidence as to the actual boarding of the boat. The seaman alleges that the defendant was a stranger to him at the time he came on board the boat. His Worship in discharging the defendant remarked that while the story might be perfectly true, he thought there was more in the case than was brought out in Court.

CAUSE OF DESPONDENCY.

DESPONDENCY is often caused by indigestion and constipation, and quickly disappears when Chamberlain's Tablets are taken. These tablets strengthen the digestion and move the bowels. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

NOTICES.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FROZEN SMOKED FISH

New shipment ex S.S. "Cardiganshire"

SELECTED FILLETS	60 cents per lb.
FINNAN HADDOCKS	50 " " "
SELECTED KIPPERS	40 " " "
RED HERRINGS	30 " " "
SALTED SALMON (Siberian)	20 " " "

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

WHITEAWAY'S

FAR-FAMED

India Gauze Underwear

Our "India Gauze" Cotton underwear is known all over the East. It is light and cool but porous and durable. Absorbs perspiration and prevents chills. All the numbers on offer are made specially for us and are not obtainable elsewhere. We hold large stock and the prices are exceedingly low.

QUALITY III

Vests with button fronts and short sleeves. Our Leading value where a really cool, comfortable and unexpensive vest is required.

Sizes:	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50
	\$11.75	\$12.25	\$12.75	\$13.50	\$13.75	\$14.25	\$14.75	\$15.25	\$15.75	\$16.50

No. 222. Style as above, slightly heavier.

Sizes:	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50
	\$14.50	\$15.25	\$15.75	\$16.25	\$16.75	\$17.25	\$17.75	\$18.25	\$18.75	doz.

No. 440. Style as above but Superior Quality.

Sizes:	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50
	\$15.50	\$16.25	\$16.75	\$17.25	\$17.75	\$18.25	\$18.75	\$19.25	\$19.75	doz.

QUALITY 330

Splendid quality Indian Gauze Vests with ventilated Gossamer. Cool and comfortable.

Sizes:	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50
	\$15.25	\$15.75	\$16.25	\$16.75	\$17.25	\$17.75	\$18.25	\$18.75	\$19.25	\$19.75

QUALITY 322

English made. Pure white India Gauze Buttonless Fronts. An excellent vest for washing and wear.

Sizes:	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50
	\$15.25	\$15.75	\$16.25	\$16.75	\$17.25	\$17.75	\$18.25	\$18.75	\$19.25	\$19.75

No. 111. Short India Gauze Drawers.

Sizes:	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50
	\$1.30	\$1.30	\$1.30	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50	a pair.

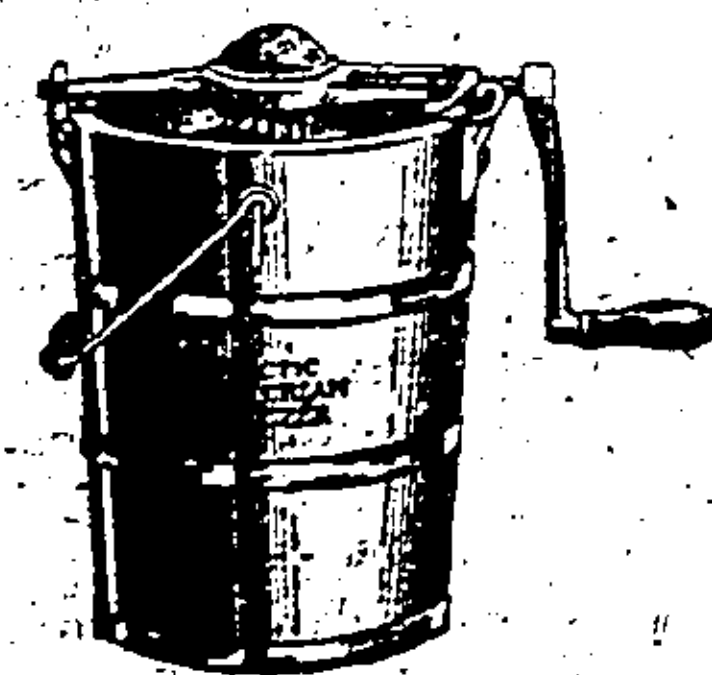
We can confidently recommend any of the above lines to anyone wanting a light, cool and absorbent underwear. Now irritable.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

20, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

(Incorporated in England).

A FREEZER THAT IS



RELIABLE
EASY TO HANDLE
QUICK TO SATISFY

ASK FOR THE "ARCTIC" WHEN

YOU COME IN NEXT TIME

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

"HONGKONG EMPORIUM"

REMINGTON SELF-STARTER
IS THE MOST IMPORTANT TIME AND LABOUR SAVING FEATURE EVER PLACED ON THE CORRESPONDENCE
TYPEWRITER.

MUSTARD & CO.

Tel. No. 1186.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Routel's Service to the China Mail.)

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Chicago, June 15th. Senator Harding, of Ohio, has been nominated a Republican candidate for the Presidency.

Senator Harding began to emerge from the crowd in the sixth ballot, and gradually crept up until the ninth when he obtained 344 votes to General Wood's 249, and Mr. Lowden's 191. The latter then released his delegates. Mr. Sproul followed, releasing 75 Pennsylvanians. Victory came in the tenth, Senator Harding receiving over 500. Mr. Coolidge has been nominated Vice-President.

It appears that the selection of Senator Warren G. Harding as the Republican candidate for the United States Presidency was the result of an agreement behind the scenes, favouring Senator Harding as a compromise choice. Senator Harding is the son of a country doctor, and his mother was of Dutch extraction. He earned the money to pay for his own education, and is a graduate of the Ohio Central College, Liberia. He married Miss Florence Kling in 1891. Senator Harding is a practical pressman, an expert printer and owner of the Marion newspaper, the Ohio Star, Director of a Bank and several large manufacturing plants. Trustee of the Baptist Church in Marion, and excellent Governor of Ohio. He was elected United States Senator in 1914 by a majority of over 100,000 votes. He is a member of the Senate Committee of Foreign Relations, and is not committed personally to a definite policy, though he is bound by the party platform. He is regarded as standing for the "America First" and non-interference in foreign affairs policy.

The fifth ballot resulted as follows: Mr. Lowden, 303 votes; General Leonard Wood, 299; Senator Harding, 293; Senator Warren Harding, 293; General Wood and Mr. Lowden tied with 311 votes; Senator Harding Johnson had 110 and Senator Harding 59.

Rome, June 15th. The final figure of the tenth ballot shows: Senator Harding, 302; General Wood, 299; Mr. Lowden, 11.

WIRELESS STRIKE.

London, June 15th. At a meeting of the Merchant Wireless Operators' Association it was decided to come out on strike tomorrow, failing a settlement by noon. 55 per cent of the membership is affected. It is declared that wireless operators have been urging for increased wages from the Marconi Company for the last nine months, and, further, that wireless operators are the most paid men aboard ship.

COUNTY CRICKET.

London, June 14th. Kent beat Worcestershire by an innings and 76 runs. Sussex beat Leicestershire by an innings and 53 runs.

DAVIS CUP.

Amherst, June 13th. Winslow (South Africa) beat Diemerkoop (Holland) by 6-3, 6-2, 7-5. Van Lennep (Holland) beat Raymond (South Africa) by 4-6, 6-3, 7-6, 6-3. Holland, this, has won the first tie in the Davis Cup, and has reached the final. Owing to Canada scratching, America and France are playing at Eastbourne on July 5th, 9th, and 10th.

NEW DOCKS AT PORTSMOUTH.

London, June 14th. The Portsmouth Town Council, considering a scheme of construction of large docks at Langstone harbour on the east side of the town. It is estimated that the cost will be £12,000,000. It is hoped to interest the Dominions in the scheme.

London, June 14th. The Town Council of Portsmouth has unanimously decided to develop Langstone Harbour as the Dominion shipping port and approach the Dominion Government with a view to securing their co-operation.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

London, June 14th. Three thousand sheep, cattle and pigs had to be slaughtered in Norfolk owing to an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease.

SUGAR DEAL.

London, June 14th. The Sugar Commission has bought the forthcoming sugar crop at 90s. per cent. The crop is estimated at 200,000 tons, consequently it is an eighteen-million sterling deal.

HUNT CUP.

London, June 14th. The following is the betting in the Hunt Cup: 17 to 2 Glamorgan; 10 to 1 Monmouth, Square Measure and Ugly Duckling; 100 to 1 Grand Court; 100 to 1 Star Shot; 18 to 1 Wither and Paragon; 20 to 1 Violoncello; 25 to 1 Redoubt, and Montefiore.

REDUCTION OF ARMY.

London, June 13th. The military correspondent of the Sunday Times says that sweeping proposals for the reduction of the strength of the army are being officially considered. It is hoped that the changes will be introduced in the present financial year. It is expected that at least three cavalry regiments and several battalions of infantry will be disbanded. It is urged that in view of the development of aviation, machine-guns and tanks fewer infantry are now required for foreign service.

LIGHTLESS MELBOURNE.

Melbourne, June 13th. The electricians have struck. The city is lightless, except by candles and oil-lamps. Melbourne, June 14th. Members of the City Council and staff are maintaining a limited supply of electric street lighting and hospitals. The cooking arrangements of 200,000 families are affected, and a thousand factory hands are idle. The engineers in the Government Cold Storage have struck, and 86,000 carcasses are in danger of being lost.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Routel's Service to the China Mail.)

WAR AGAINST BOLSHEVISTS.

Warsaw, June 15th. An official statement says: "Between the Drina and Upper Beresina, the Poles are pursuing the retreating enemy. It has been confirmed that the Bolshevik shock troops were led by German officers. This army is retreating in the direction of Poland systematically destroying roads and bridges and burning the villages. The rest of the Bolshevik Division is retreating in disorder."

London, June 14th. The member of the British Labour Delegation to Russia, Mr. Ben Turner, describing a recent interview with Lenin at Moscow, says that Lenin declared that the Russian revolution came by force being used first against the workers, then by the workers. The Red terror arose from the White terror. They did not want to kill Russians, but would defend the revolution. They were determined to maintain the dictatorship of the proletariat forcibly, if necessary.

Regarding trade, Lenin said that Russia had flax, corn, platinum, gold and other commodities which it was ready to exchange and would even make concessions for the sake of securing peace externally, which would bring peace internally. The Observer understands that the Poles have evacuated Kieff, owing to the advance of Bolsheviks threatening to cut off their retreat. The Bolsheviks have cut the Korostoff railway, the Poles' principal line of communication from the West, and also seized Fastoff to the west of Kieff, a most important railway junction in this region.

Warsaw, June 14th. A communiqué states: "The enemy vainly tried to break our front in Polesia. One thousand Bolsheviks, who crossed the Dnieper, suffered very heavily, only two hundred surviving of whom many were drowned in attempting to return. The Polish withdrawal in the Ukraine continues according to plan in the most orderly manner."

London, June 14th. A Bolshevik wireless reports that, before evacuating Kieff, the Poles destroyed the chief points of the City, including the Cathedral, railway station and aqueduct.

London, June 14th. The Persian Foreign Minister, Prince Firouz, interviewed by Reuters, said that the situation in Persia is most grave. The Soviet forces have further advanced in the neighbourhood of Resht. The Bolsheviks are organising a force in Turkestan to attack Persia and Afghanistan. The Persian Government has so far refrained from opposing the advance with the object of avoiding bloodshed.

Prince Firouz expressed the opinion that a strong Allied attitude towards Russia would save the situation, towards recourse to arms.

WAR ON ALBANIANS.

Rome, June 13th. It is semi-officially stated that the Albanian attack on Valona was repulsed with very heavy losses. The Italians had only 10 killed and 50 wounded and some were taken prisoner. Italian reinforcements are arriving, and the critical period has passed.

Paris, June 13th. General Esad Pasha, ex-Dictator of Albania and head of the Albanian Delegation in Paris, was shot dead by a Serbian Albanian volunteer outside a hotel. The assassin, who was arrested, said that he acted on a sudden impulse, owing to the sufferings of the Albanians.

Rome, June 13th. A message from Trieste says serious rioting accompanied with looting and throwing followed the protests against the despatch of troops to Albania. An officer and two men were wounded in the fracas at the barracks.

SOVIET'S DILEMMA FOR ALLIES.

London, June 15th. The Times states that Mr. Erassim has informed the Government that the Soviets deny liability for the debts contracted by the previous Russian Governments, and that should the Soviets be compelled to recognize the liability they claim that financial engagements with the Allies, including the Russian occupation of Constantinople.

FRENCH ATTACKS ON BRITISH PREMIER.

London, June 13th. The campaign of some well-known French journalists against Mr. Lloyd George in connection with the Erassim negotiations is seriously viewed by the Observer which remarks: "Even Lenin has not yet exercised such freedom in attacking the Premier as these newspapers in continuance of a campaign which means an end to the Entente. On the other hand, the Sunday Times' Paris correspondent declares that the Anti-Lloyd George agitation is exceedingly limited and is worked up shuttleside by the opponents of the Premier on both sides of the Channel. It has also been pointed out that the Entente is in no way endangered. The French admiration for Mr. Lloyd George is as high as ever."

ITCHING BURNING RASH ON ARM

Neck and Head. Hair Fell Out Badly. Cuticura Heals.

"I had an itching and burning on my arm and neck, and also on some parts of my head. Then a rash appeared which caused my hair to fall out badly. I was treated, but could get no relief. After this I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I found great relief in a short time, and now I am healed." (Signed) Miss Nora Woolley, 9 Chapel Street, Marseilles, England.

Present these distressing skin troubles becoming serious by making Cuticura Soap, and no other, your everyday soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment now and then. Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal.

BANKS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION HONGKONG.

We handle all financial transactions incident to Foreign Trade.

Current Accounts kept in Gold Dollars, Sterling and Local Currency.

We offer to put Importers in touch with American Manufacturers and Exporters, through the use of the Special facilities of the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, which are placed at our disposal.

HEAD OFFICE:
NEW YORK.

OTHER BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI PEKING HANKOW TIENTSIN
MANILA CANTON
CHANGSHA

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, June 17, 1920.

On London Bank, Wire ... 3-4 1/2
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30 day sight ... 3-4 1/2
4 month sight ... 3-4 1/2
Credit, 4 month sight ... 3-4 1/2
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ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE ROYAL

OPENING TO-NIGHT at 9.15 p.m.

under patronage of

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR & LADY STUBBS

MARIE TEMPEST

in association with GRAHAM BROWNE and
their ENTIRE WORLD-TOUR COMPANY

"THE DUKE OF KILLICKRANKIE"

FRIDAY, "The Marriage of Eitty." SATURDAY, "Outcast."
Plans at MOUTRIE'S. Reserved Seats \$4.00
Unreserved Seats \$2.00

SHIPPING SUIT.

PLAINTIFFS WIN.

The action which has been in process of hearing before His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz, being a claim brought by Wong Lan Sang and Chan Tso Hing, merchants of Hongkong, for the recovery of \$21,547.60 damages from Fong Yung Chan, of Swatow, for non-fulfilment of contract, was brought to an end yesterday, when after hearing all the evidence and the arguments of counsel, His Honour gave judgment for the plaintiffs, with costs, the amount of damages to be adjusted by the Registrar.

This case has been hanging fire since last year, and judgment was entered in December last against the defendant, who failed to make an appearance, in the sum of \$19,547.60. By agreement, this judgment was set aside in order that defendant might be given a hearing. The additional \$2,000 included in plaintiff's claim was due to the vessel being suspended in its operations on account of the litigation. The ship is the s.s. "Kung Hing," trading between Hongkong and Shan Mei.

Messrs. Eldon Potter and F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. G. R. Haywood) appeared for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Drummond and R. E. Bellios for the defendants.

The present proceedings were on process of hearing for about a week.

LAST YEAR'S FINANCES.

The total revenue for 1919 was \$16,524,975. It was \$359,250 less than was estimated and \$2,140,273 less than the revenue in 1918. There were decreases under the heads of Licenses and Miscellaneous Receipts, the former showing a drop of \$2,335,655. The special war rate was \$548,287 below the estimate and the opium monopoly was \$696,965 below the estimate. The first was due to the abolition of the tax at the half year and in the case of opium to decreased sales.

The expenditure was \$17,915,925, being \$3,238,029 more than the estimate and \$1,663,753 more than the expenditure in 1918. The nominal amount of subsidiary coins in circulation is \$20,764,370 and the notes \$36,298,510.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

According to the report for 1919 of the Kowloon-Canton Railway the gross receipts were \$490,092.77 and the working expenses \$417,032.14, giving net receipts of \$73,060.63. Passengers booked by stations in British territory to stations in China numbered 344,715 and those booked in China for British stations 354,699. On the main line 345,314 local passengers were carried and 48,917 by the Fanning branch. There were four accidents of a more or less serious nature, with two fatalities, in one case a watchman being murdered.

MUSLIM FAST ENDS TO-NIGHT.

The Hon. Secretary of the Indian Muslim Society informs the China Mail that the Muslim Fast Month has come to an end. If the moon is seen this evening the festival of Idul Fitr will be held to-morrow, otherwise the day after to-morrow, when a general thanksgiving service for Allah and to exalt his greatness will be held at the Mohammedan Mosque, No. 30, Shelly Street.

A GOOD RULE FOR THE HOME.

Make it a rule of your home to always keep on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough and Diarrhoea Remedy as a safeguard against bowel complaints. It always cures promptly and no household is complete without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 17, 12.5. 05m.—No returns from Japan, Vladivostok and Shanghai. Pressure has increased slightly to moderately at all reporting stations: it is lowest over Tongking.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch, total since January 1st, 43.81 inches, against an average of 32.03 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on June 18th.

- 1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock. S. and S.W. winds, fresh; cloudy, squally.
- 2.—Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.
- 3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock. The same as No. 1.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY,
HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER
REPORT.

JUNE 17, 1920.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	6a.	30.00	54				
Amoy	6a.	30.00	54				
Swatow	6a.	30.00	54				
Shanghai	6a.	30.00	54				
Shanghai	10a.	30.00	54				
Shanghai	2p.	30.00	54				
Shanghai	4p.	30.00	54				
Shanghai	6p.	30.00	54				
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